THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 294

ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Otto's Future: Will Mussolini Aid Monarchy?

Ciano's Visit to Austria Gives Concern to Little Entente

Belgrade Silent

Yugoslavs Objection to Otto Held Certain Despite Amity to Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Nov. 9—The perennial rumor of the impending Hapsburg restoration has come to the fore again in connection with the arrival here today of Italy's Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, for a formal visit to the Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, immediately before the conference of the three powers, Austria, Hungary and Italy, which signed a trade agreement known as the Rome Protocol, Mar. 23, 1936.

The rumors this time take the form of a report from Rome, where Baron Friedrich von Wiesner, head of the Austrian legitimists is stated to have recently had a long interview with Premier Mussolini, that Archduke Otto is to marry the Italian Princess Maria. The report is that the Duce has also agreed to try to persuade Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Hungary's Regent, to put Otto back on the Hungarian throne.

Blow to Yugoslavs

While it is impossible to obtain either confirmation or denial, it is pointed out that if Premier Mussolini champions the Hapsburgs it means the end of the plan to establish good relations between Italy and Yugoslavia which played a considerable part in the Duce's speech at Milan Nov. 1.

Premier Mussolini in that speech considerably perturbed the Yugoslavs, for though he gave them a welcome assurance of freindship, he ended by leaving Belgrade the impression that, like Roumania and Czechoslovakia, she must be prepared to make territorial sacrifices.

Count Ciano's visit here is part of the extensive diplomatic drive which Italy is at present carrying out in Central and Southeast Europe.

Later Count Ciano himself will go to Budapest. It is planned that this visit is to be followed by exchange visits of the heads of the Hungarian and Italian states.

Italy's sudden burst of activity is causing serious concern in Little Entente capitals, mainly because it has given powerful impetus to the Hungarian revisionist movement, but also because if the Italo-German rapprochment is really as firm as it has been made out to be in some circles it means that the Little Entente is separated from its ally, France, by a dynamic belt of authoritarian-revisionist states.

Non-Revisionists Active

Meanwhile Roumania has begun an intensive drive against treaty revision. Youth, army officers, political parties, the church, patriotic leagues and professors are all aroused. At present the campaign is full of confusion and there was a huge demonstration at Bucharest over the week end against the Jews and Soviet Russia by the Roumanian National Socialists who are bitterly opposed to the U. S. S. R., although Russia is against treaty revision.

Meanwhile the Yugoslav press by order of the Government is silent on revisionism.

Step Toward Recognition

Moreover, by accepting credentials of new Italian Minister as coming from the "Emperor of Ethiopia," as well as the King of Italy, Belgrade has taken a long step in the direction of recognizing the Italian annexation in East Africa. Observers here, however, think that it would be premature to assume from the divergent attitudes of Yugoslavia and Roumania, that the Little Entente is breaking up. And there are definite indications that if Italy is really urging the Hapsburg return, Yugoslavia will react just as strongly as other members of the Little Entente.

VIENNA, Nov. 9 (AP)—A wide range of problems was reported today on the agenda for a conference of the foreign ministers of the three closely united "Rome Protocol Countries"—Italy, Austria, and Hungary—due to meet Nov. 11.

Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, began a four-day round of public appearances before the scheduled opening of the conference. His tour was designed to cement Italo-Austrian friendship politically and among the Austrian people. His schedule included attendance at receptions for Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg and President Wilhelm Miklas.

Little Entente concerned over Italo-German amity: Page 3.

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Rearmed Dardanelles Ratified by Powers

Paris, Nov. 9
By the Associated Press

THE Dardanelles Agreement, giving Turkey the right to remilitarize the Straits Zone, came officially into operation today.

Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos and representatives of seven other signatory powers—Great Britain, Turkey, Russia, Bulgaria, Greece, Roumania and Yugoslavia—exchanged ratifications of the Montreux Convention in a brief ceremony at the Quai d'Orsay.

Chain Store Tax Of Iowa Is Partly Unconstitutional

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—In its first opinion day of the new fall term, the Supreme Court today handed down 20 decisions and then began hearing arguments arising from the New Deal's public holding company law.

Chief Justice Hughes announced from the bench that Justice Stone, who has been confined to his home for several weeks, took no part in the decisions and orders given out today.

In one case the justices split 6 to 2 in holding a section of Iowa's chain-store tax law unconstitutional. The law was designed to impose a graduated levy on gross receipts. The dissenters were Justices Brandeis and Cardozo.

Among other decisions handed down, the court barred reorganization of the Tennessee Publishing Company, publishers of the morning and afternoon Nashville Tennessean, under Section 77-B of the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

Neidecker Brothers Win

It also upheld a lower court ruling that three Neidecker brothers—B. Coles, George W. and Aubrey—could not be extradited to France to face larceny charges in connection with the closing of their bank in Paris.

In addition to these actions, the justices agreed to pass on the constitutionality of the Wagner Labor Relations Act brought in three new cases. It already had agreed to pass on the law in two previous cases.

Before turning to the public utility holding company case, the court affirmed a lower court ruling imposing a $235,082 judgment against William Fox, movie producer, and directing his imprisonment until he paid that amount.

Stone Favors New Deal

Chief Justice Hughes' announcement that Justice Stone took no part in the decisions immediately led to speculation that he might not be able to participate in the New Deal cases which will come before the high tribunal this fall and winter.

Mr. Justice Stone has been one of the court's strongest champions of previous Roosevelt Administration laws coming up for review as to their constitutionality.

The case argued today was brought by the Government in an effort to postpone action by lower courts on a number of cases challenging the constitutionality of the Public Utility Holding Company Act until a final decision is obtained on proceedings the Government has filed in New York against the Electric Bond & Share Company.

A provision of the California Alcoholic Beverage Control Act imposing a $500 license fee for the privilege of importing beer from outside the State was held constitutional.

Refuses Coconut Oil Case

The court refused to pass on litigation challenging the constitutionality of the processing tax of 3 cents a pound imposed by the 1934 revenue act on coconut oil imported from the Philippine Islands.

Challengers of the levy were the Iowa Soap Company and Haskins Brothers and Company of Omaha.

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Roosevelt Acts To Help Labor With New Laws

President Sets Higher Wages and Better Conditions as Goal

Moves Under Way

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—Labor, which contributed to the success of President Roosevelt at the polls, found evidence today that a comprehensive program of new labor legislation was assured by the Administration.

Also there are signs that the Administration is exploring means of co-ordinating benefits to labor in a general economic program, involving the co-operation of business.

From two directions here agencies of his Administration moved to prepare the program of new laws which will raise the level of working conditions throughout the country and guarantee to labor a larger share in the nation's wealth.

Election Held Mandate

Simultaneously, Mr. Roosevelt himself declared that "this coming year should be an outstanding one on the annals of labor legislation" and stated his belief that the country last week gave a mandate to "legislators and executives" for a "leveling upwards of labor standards."

The President's declarations were made in a short opening greeting to the delegates of the Third National Conference on Labor Legislation opening today under auspices of the Department of Labor. His remarks were followed significantly with a summary by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, of the labor benefits which have resulted from previous sessions of this conference.

President Sets Objective

The aspect of the labor program to be considered at the conference was indicated by the President himself, who set as its objective formulation of legislation which would assure to workers "safe and healthful places of work, adequate care and support when incapacitated by reason of accident, industrial disease, unemployment, or old age; reasonably short working hours, adequate annual incomes, proper housing, and elimination of child labor."

The other feature of the Administration opening campaign to formulate the new legislation program came in the form of a statement from Maj. George Berry, the President's co-ordinator for industrial co-operation, announcing "renewed and enthusiastic interest" on the part of industry in his search for measures to revive some features of outlawed NRA through co-operation between industry and labor.

At the same time, Mr. Berry said that invitations had been extended to business men and industrialists not previously identified with his efforts to join in a meeting he has called in December when his own particular program of legislation will be formulated.

Two Distinct Aspects

The two developments serve to emphasize the division of the Administration's future labor legislation program into two distinct aspects. What might be called the social service phase is delegated to the Department of Labor through the conference on labor legislation.

But the broader question of such hour and wage control as was achieved under NRA codes for the purpose of eliminating certain aspects of competition comes under Major Berry's office, the importance of which is now vastly enhanced as a result of his personal activity toward the Roosevelt re-election.

Collapse of attempt by labor leaders to end American Federation of Labor dispute: Page 14.

First Step in World Peace Program?

Roosevelt Plans Visit to Conference at Buenos Aires

Hull Leading Way

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—President Roosevelt sped America's delegation off to the Buenos Aires, Arg., peace conference with remarks which bring foreign policy abruptly into the forefront of national attention and strongly indicate a new and dramatic emphasis during the coming four years on international diplomacy at the White House.

Recalled by the latest developments is a report of last spring that he is turning over in his mind the possibility of bringing the heads of the world around a conference table where, through intimate personal contact, they might achieve a new atmosphere of world peace.

Project Was Ridiculed

That project was ridiculed by experts when it first appeared, and it still seems absurd today to think that even Mr. Roosevelt's persuasive power ever could bring Joseph Stalin and Adolf Hitler into the same room. But there are new factors now which make it impossible to dismiss quite so lightly the almost incredible optimism of that project.

One of these new factors is the vote of confidence Mr. Roosevelt received at the polls. A prominent foreign policy commentator here has stated that as a result he is "the most powerful factor for peace in the world today." He unquestionably enjoys a prestige in the world which few heads of states ever attain. He has the power to make himself heard and heeded abroad. And he is known to desire to be heard, and to make use of this new prestige in world affairs.

What form this desire will take cannot be charted yet in detail. But the words with which he sped his Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, on the latter's errand of peace to Buenos Aires are highly significant. Mr. Roosevelt said, "I hope with all my heart that the forthcoming conference will give renewed hope and courage to the war-weary peoples of the world by demonstrating to them that the scourge of armed conflict can and will be eliminated from the Western Hemisphere."

Hopes to Sail Nov. 17

At the same time, he let it be known that unless domestic conditions make it impossible he will sail Nov. 17 to participate himself in the opening of the Buenos Aires conference, thereby giving a prominence to that conference which it never otherwise could achieve.

In these two incidents is an emphasis on world peace and world understanding which is a new feature of the Roosevelt Administration. During the past four years, Mr. Roosevelt's attention has been devoted almost exclusively to domestic affairs. Foreign affairs he has left mostly in the hands of his Secretary of State. In fact, Mr. Hull has constructed a foreign policy which today stands as one of the most universally applauded accomplishments of the Administration.

America Gains Respect

America today enjoys more respect and more good will abroad than it has in many years. Mr. Hull's trade pacts have been heralded at Geneva as one of the great contributions to world peace of the decade. Latin-American relations are unquestionably better than at any time since the nations to the south were first terrified by the onward march of American imperialism. In other words, Mr. Hull has provided a solid foundation for an adventure in world affairs.

During the coming four years Mr Roosevelt will be far freer than in the past to make use of that foundation. And to such a role he brings

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International

Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State; **Cordell Hull**, Secretary of State; **Hugh Gibson**, American Ambassador to Brazil

Farm Heads Endorse Re-enactment of AAA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—An official prediction of a large wheat surplus and lower prices in 1937 today gave impetus to the demand of farm leaders that Congress re-enact a crop-control program.

Approximately 100 representatives of farm organizations, called here Saturday to discuss crop insurance, endorsed by both President Roosevelt and Gov. Alfred M. Landon in the recent political campaign, looked askance at the proposal to insure farmers against crop losses and advocated a return to the AAA, declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court last January.

Wheat Forecast for 1937

Today, the bureau of agricultural economics forecast a wheat crop considerably in excess of domestic needs in 1937, with a carryover of about 130,000,000 bushels on July 1.

"Acreage seeded to wheat for the 1936 crop was the second largest acreage on record," the bureau pointed out. "With higher prices than at seeding time last fall and sufficient moisture for seeding and germination over practically all of the winter wheat area, it seems likely the 1937 wheat acreage will be at least as large as that of 1936," the forecasters said.

"If such turns out to be the case," the statement continued, "production will exceed average domestic utilization unless growing conditions are so unfavorable as to reduce yields 25 per cent or more below average. There is nothing in the present situation that indicates so great a reduction in yields, although fall moisture supplies do suggest that yields may be slightly below average if normal weather conditions prevail during the remainder of the 1937 crop season.

Crop Price Involved

"If production in 1937-38 is again small enough to only about offset the prospective decline in carryover stocks during the current season, world prices would be expected to remain at high levels," bureau experts said. They added, "If, on the other hand, near average per acre yields are obtained, production would likely be in excess of the prospective world requirements and result in lower world prices. The present world acreage is so large that over a period of years average per acre yields would again result in large world surpluses."

It was with general knowledge of the world crop situation in hand that farmers' representatives served notice on Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, that they would press the Administration to ask Congress as soon as it convenes to revive the outlawed AAA.

Vote of Confidence

The farm leaders made it clear that they construed Mr. Roosevelt's overwhelming victory at the polls last week as a vote of confidence in his farm program, just as labor leaders are looking upon it as an endorsement of the NRA and asking for a re-enactment of that program.

The demand for re-enactment of the AAA was not put in writing, but was voiced by many who attended the conference.

Among those present at the meeting were representatives of the Farmers National Grain Dealers Association, American Rice Growers Co-operative Association, National Livestock Marketing Association, American Farm Bureau Federation, Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America, Farmers Union, National Milk Producers Association, the National Co-operative Council, and the National Grange.

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Backwash of War In Spain Is Kept Out of Americas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The infiltration of "undesirable international elements" since the outbreak of the Spanish civil war and the widening of the breach between opposing political ideologies in Europe has caused the great majority of South American states to tighten up police regulations for the vigilance of immigrant traffic.

Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil have entered into an agreement to adopt similar measures to supervise the entry into their countries of undesirables of Spanish nationality of "whatever political tendency," although first reported action by the Buenos Aires police indicate that Communists and intellectuals of advanced thought will be the principal target.

Smiilar police restrictions have been introduced by Peru and Bolivia and contemplated by Chile in the internal security bill which has been drafted for the special session of Congress convoked for Nov. 9.

Lid Already on in Chile

The Chilean port authorities, however, have already been supervising international passenger traffic since political refugees began to arrive from Spain.

The South Americans, especially those who have their interests on the Atlantic seaboard, believe they must be on careful guard for many months

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, Nov. 9

Mantelpieces—Rooms Built to Fit

Building a house around a fireplace represents a favorite humorist jibe at the construction industry. But it takes droll Edward Everett Horton, motion picture actor, actually to build two rooms around two antique mantelpieces. Mr. Horton has had a house under construction for more than three years in Hollywood. But he is always adding rooms, epilogues, sequels, denouements and mantelpieces to the original architectural designs. He picked up the two antique mantelpieces in England. They did not fit any room already built, so he built a couple of rooms to fit the mantelpieces.

Blum—Invites Britain to End Non-Intervention?

The shadow of Spain loomed large over the meeting of the French Socialist National Council. To Premier Léon Blum was given a unanimous vote of party confidence. But there were moments when the Socialists made it clear that to them the Blum policy of non-intervention in Spain was actually a policy of intervention in behalf of the rebels. Premier Blum, however, stuck to his neutral program, although the way he explained his position gave rise to some misunderstanding.

"If concerted action with England is possible (action in behalf of Madrid) I am prepared to take it," Premier Blum said.

Immediately a hue-and-cry arose, and the notion gained currency that Premier Blub had proposed eleventh-hour assistance to Madrid. Actually he had proclaimed that only the highly improbable bolting of Britain would induce France officially to take sides. When the International Non-Intervention Committee meets in London today for what may prove its last meeting, it is expected that Russia and France will be there.

Navy—Secretary Recommends Enlargement

The American navy at a peacetime peak of strength, efficiency and morale finds its well-wishers on the alert to insist that the navy be kept that way. Toward this end, the Secretary of the Navy, in his annual report, sees the need for a consistent program of additions and replacements. In the past the lack of such a policy has resulted, according to the report, in successive periods of naval decay and periods of intense naval expansion, as at the present.

Critics of American naval policy have sometimes urged another form of clarification. They insist that America must decide what it wants to do with its navy—whether it merely wants to defend its shores, or its shores, plus its insular possessions, or its shores, plus its insular possessions, plus its shipping, plus its spheres of influence. A clear enunciation of objectives will help with the enunciation of a stabilized building program, some have insisted.

Farm—Leaders Answer Call to Capitol

Western farm leaders, 100 strong, come to Washington, as in 1933, to discuss Administration farm plans. They were invited to discuss the projected crop-insurance plan, but their kind words were all for the outlawed AAA. They see a huge wheat surplus, perhaps of 130,000,000 bushels, by July 1. Some of the farm leaders seem, like labor, to see the tremendous Democratic election vote as a mandate from the people to go ahead with measures which the United States Supreme Court may have invalidated. The AAA was part of the New Deal's original attack on farm surpluses. The New Deal attack, in brief, was simply this:

First, to strive to expand the foreign market for farm products through reciprocal trade accords.

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Fascist Bombs Open Drive To Enter Madrid

Puerto Del Sol Ripped by Shell From Rebel Artillery

Snipers in Capital

Sympathizers with Insurgents Harry Militia Despite Government Vigilance

MADRID, Nov. 9 (AP)—Insurgent planes and guns began a new bombardment of Madrid today while Socialist guards and Fascist snipers fought gun battles in the city's streets.

Fascists dropped several bombs from the air in scattered sections of the capital. From the offices of the Associated Press Madrid bureau were heard three loud explosions near the Ministries of War, Communications and Navy.

A shell from an insurgent gun outside the city fell in the Gran Via, the city's principal thoroughfare, not far from police headquarters. Government batteries replied with an artillery counter-barrage.

Military circles, laboring to hold the city from the Fascist assaults, said that the bombardment was the heaviest on any capital in history.

"Fifth Column" Gets Busy

The phantom "Fifth Column" swung into action in the city in an apparent effort to lend interior support to the insurgent siege. Its members defied Government curfew orders until strong guard detachments were ordered to patrol the streets.

The Defense Council threw every available militiaman into the consolidated positions which run from Vallescas, a southeastern suburb, to the Escorial road which enters the capital from the northwest.

Under the personal direction of Gen. José Miaja, the council sat in session throughout the night, directing the battle on front-line reports delivered by motorcycle dispatch riders.

The junta praised the heroic stand of the Socialist troops which have been almost without food since the siege started four days ago. A shortage of cartridges was reported as the militia massed in a human wall which withstood the terrific insurgent attack.

Gun crews in the city stood fast in their positions, undismayed by the unprecedented bombings.

Radio Music Lends Gayety

In the city, cheering radio music echoed through the few cafés and restaurants which were still open. Diners kept up a strained gayety amid the reverberations of the cannonading.

With the bombardment extending to just outside the telephone building, company officials debated whether to send the switchboard operators home and to suspend service.

In every embassy were scores of refugees who tried to get some little sleep although the noise of the bombardment kept most awake.

Women and children defied an alleged fascist instruction to evacuate to the northern section.

The Emergency Government ordered the name of the official gazette changed since the flight of ministers to Valencia Saturday. The new name, replacing the official Gazette of Madrid, was announced as the Republican Gazette.

Two Morning Assaults

Insurgent shells and air bombs ripped Madrid's streets in two morning assaults today, while Government militiamen clung desperately to city-edge positions along the western and southern sides of the capital.

For the second time in 24 hours, the center of the city was shelled. Three shells crashed into the heart of the theatrical district. Several others ripped into apartment houses near the Ministry of War. The Presidential Palace was blasted from insurgent positions east of Alcorcon.

One shell dropped in the Puerto del Sol, Madrid's "Times Square," making a great hole in the pavement. Another smashed through the Madrid Electric Company's offices on the Gran Via, wrecking them.

Rebels Storm Bridges; Manzanares River Mined; Center of Madrid Shelled

WITH THE SPANISH FASCIST ARMY OUTSIDE MADRID, Nov. 9 (AP) — Reinforced fascist troops stormed the bridges leading to Madrid with undiminished fury again today.

Just before dawn, during a short pause in the almost incessant battle, thousands of fascist and Carlist reserves filed into the front lines of the insurgent army.

Officers expected the onslaught would drive stubbornly resisting government militiamen from the city-side approaches of the mined Manzanares river bridges back into the capital's own streets. So far no fascists had crossed the river, officers said.

Artillery shells dropped into the government entrenchments at closely-spaced intervals while the fascist front lines peppered the defense forces with machine-gun and rifle fire.

The insurgent army was divided into four columns, each with its supporting artillery, and each assigned to capture a bridge giving access to the capital. The bridges were the Casa de Camp, Segovia, Toledo and Princessa.

Professor Claims Finding 14 Errors In New Dictionary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Webster's New International Dictionary, accepted generally by American people as a standard of excellence, contains at least 11 erroneous definitions of mathematical terms, according to Dr. George A. Miller, professor of mathematics at the University of Illinois and one-time president of the American Mathematical Association.

Writing in the current issue of Science, official orgain of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Dr. Miller Challenges Webster's definitions of "spherical excess," "primitive group," "dicyclic group," "binomial theorem," "dihedral group," "metacyclic," "transitive group," "permutable," "group of an equation," "group of a function" and "hexagram."

Furthermore, he holds that two other errors occur in the biographical section of Webster's new international Dictionary. One of these he says, refers to Aryabhata, the Hindu mathematician, as "the earliest known algebraist" having lived in the fifth century, and to Diophantus, of Alexandria, as a "Greek Algebraist" who lived in the third century. Obviously both these statements could not be correct, he declares.

"The well-known Norwegian mathematician, Sohus Lie, is here said to have died in 1870, when he was only 28 years old," Dr. Miller continues. "As a matter of fact, most of his extensive works were published after this time, and he died in 1890 at the age of 56 years."

Dr. Miller's article, which is entitled, "A Dozen Mathematical Errors in Webster's Dictionary," lists a total of 14 mistakes which he says he found there.

Economics in the News

Crop Insurance—Secretary Wallace to Be Cautious in Sub.....g a Plan—A Complicated Problem

By H. B. E.

One of the wisest post-election statements comes from Emporia, Kan. "The election," said William Allen White, " is a revelation of a change of attitude toward government." The people, he says, wish to see government as "an agency of human welfare." The truth of this observation is already apparent. The Administration feels that the electorate has given it a mandate to press forward with legislation in behalf of labor and agriculture. One of the first specific proposals deals with crop insurance.

The idea of crop insurance is, of course, neither new or purely administration doctrine. In Canada and South Africa there are movements on foot to apply it. Those who are particularly interested in the subject may obtain ample material on it by writing to the Department of Agriculture of Saskatchewan at Regina.

Moreover, in time past, congressional hearings in Washington have been held on crop insurance, cf. Senate Inquiry, 1923. Both President Roosevelt and Governor Landon at the recent election sponsored crop insurance during their campaigning. Governor Landon, indeed, asserted that he had thought of it first. There may now be a new dispensation in the Republican party. Time will tell whether Governor Landon's position on crop insurance will be endorsed. Some form of permanent protection of the farmer, however, appears to have become a supra-party concern.

Crop insurance would be an attempt to guarantee income security for the farmer in time of poor or low-price crops. As such it must be put on a par with the Social Security Act for industrial workers. In Great Britain, unemployment insurance has recently been extended to agriculture. Farm workers are not admitted to the American scheme, but the same protection, it is hoped, would be given by crop insurance.

Intended to Pay Its Own Way

As with the insurance of industrial workers against unemployment, crop insurance is intended to be self-sustaining. The name insurance would not be applied if it weren't. Accordingly a fund would be accumulated—in cash or kind—out of premiums paid in, and outpayments would never exceed the premium resources. Such a plan calls for actuarial computations. An actuary is a statistical expert who figures out the incidence of outpayments or claims over a course of years and works out the premiums more than necessary to cover them. To do this he has to rely upon the mathematics of probability.

The task is relatively easy for life insurance and, as a result of the advance in the statistical arts, in many other types of insurance. The list of hazards that may now be covered is, indeed, amazingly long. But the actuaries have hitherto been baffled by the variability of crops and crop prices.

And no wonder. No expert, as I explained some time ago, foresaw

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Economics in the News

Because of the wide reader interest and response to H. B. E.'s column, "Economics in the Campaign," which has appeared on the front page thrice weekly—Monday, Wednesday and Friday—during the past two months, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S *financial editor will continue his economic discussions on the same days under the title:* ECONOMICS IN THE NEWS.

New President of Cornell Plays Both Chess and Golf

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 9 (AP)—The election of Dr. Edmund Ezra Day, an internationally-known social scientist and economist, as the fifth president of Cornell University, was announced yesterday.

The 53-year-old New Englander will assume office next June 30 upon the retirement of Dr. Livingston Farrand, who will bring to a close 17 years of service to the university.

Dr. Day is best known to the educational world as the director for the social sciences of the Rockefeller Foundation and director for general education of the General Education Board.

In these capacities he has gained note as a student and educator in social security, international relations, and public administration. In many quarters he is credited with the crystallization of public opinion toward a liberal outlook on these problems.

The election of Dr. Day and his acceptance was disclosed after the regular autumn meeting of the board of trustees. The board followed the unanimous recommendation of a joint committee of the faculty and trustees appointed in June, 1935.

CoCrnell's next president has a career of 30 years in higher education beginning with his graduation in 1905 from Dartmouth, where he became an instructor in economics. In 1910 Dr. Day went to Harvard for 13 years as an instructor and professor of the same subject, later going to the University of Michigan. There he organized and became first dean of the school of business administration.

His first international contacts were made as statistician for the United States Shipping Board during the World War. Since joining the Rockefeller Foundation in 1928, he was one of the two representatives of the United States on the preparatory commission of experts for the 1932-33 world monetary and economics conference.

Was Regular Feller

Early in life Dr. Day laid the foundation for an academic career, but he definitely avoided the kind of seclusion sometimes associated with leaders in the college world. While in Dartmouth he contributed one of the famous "jokes" to the local chapter of his college fraternity, by winning a coveted Rufus Choate scholarship as a freshman.

His fraternity, Theta Delta Chi, attracted athletes more than any other, and when Freshman Day bobbed up with a scholarship that required an average of 92 per cent or more in all studies, his colleagues promptly recited the event all over the campus; and dubbed their young prodigy "Rufus", after the scholarship. To his classmates he still bears the affectionate nickname. He has a Phi Betta Kappa key.

Shoots Fair Golf

Dr. Day describes himself as a duffer at golf, but he isn't ashamed to admit he shoots 100 for 18 holes. He likes tennis, chess, squash and bridge. He is five feet, nine inches tall, weighs 170 pounds, and his thinning gray hair is almost white.

The educator was born in Manchester, N. H., Dec. 7, 1883, his parents being descendants of Colonial settlers, of English and Scottish extraction. Most of the boy's life until he went to college was spent in Worcester, Mass.

He married Emily Sophia Emerson of Hanover, N. H., in 1912, a daughter of the famous Charles F. (Chuck) Emerson, dean of Dartmouth for 45 years. The Days have four children, two sons and two daughters. Emerson is president of the student council of Harvard Medical School, Caroline Louise is a junior at Smith, Martha Elizabeth, 17, is studying at Hanover, and David Allen, 12, is a student in junior high school in Bronxville, N. Y., where the Days now reside. Dr. Day describes himself as an independent in politics. He is a Congregationalist.

No date has yet been set for the inauguration.

Scholar

Dr. Edmund Ezra Day
Newly-Elected President of Cornell University

Indiana Springs Invite Tourists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALPARAISO, Ind.—Cool spring water for the tourist will be on top along some of the heavily traveled highways in northwestern Indiana. Indiana highway authorities recently discovered several springs while building roads, and have transported them into bubbling fountains. Landscaping with evergreens make the spring locations attractive oases. Nearby, are parking strips inviting the traveler to stop and refresh himself. These strips are made of crushed stone and accommodate eight or 10 cars at a time.

One of these springs is the historical Crosby spring, which has flowed since Valparaiso's earliest days. It was in an isolated spot until the highway commission built Highway No. 2 toward Hebron by a shortcut route.

Famous Scottish Sword Stolen in Museum Raid

STIRLING, Scot., Nov. 9 (AP)—The famed two-handed sword of Sir William Wallace, Scottish patriot of the early fourteenth century, was stolen today from the National Wallace Museum by four masked men.

The quartet of raiders locked up the aged curator, smashed a glass case on the fourth floor in which the weapon was displayed and escaped. Police said that the men told the curator they were Scottish Nationalists. The secretary of the Nationalist Society denied the accusation.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Second, to expand domestic markets by raising workers' incomes so they could buy more of what the farmer raises.

Finally, thrpugh the AAA to plow under that part of the surplus which simply could not be sold in either home or foreign markets without lowering prices to a point that would plow under the farmers' purchasing power.

Peace—President Starts With Buenos Aires

President Roosevelt speeds America's delegation off to the Buenos Aires peace conference. The conviction persists that this ship is but the flagship in a whole fleet of projects to be undertaken by President Roosevelt in behalf of world peace. Factors back of this belief are these:

1. The President's reciprocal trade policy is being proclaimed at Geneva as, perhaps, the most constructive factor making for world understanding.
2. The President is extremely well thought of in foreign nations.
3. The President has received a tremendous mandate from his nation and does not have to concern himself about re-election; thus he is liberated to advance beyond what might seem merely politically expedient.
4. The President weeks ago was said to be contemplating a grandiose design of calling a conference of the great leaders of the world. This was laughed out of court at the time, but some still believe that if a series of projects should pave the way for such a conference, the President might attempt it.

Spain—Rebels Claim Street Fighting in Madrid

The volatile people of Spain are likely to remain carefree so long as there is a rift of blue in the sky overhead. But the sky over Madrid has no rifts of blue and there are no carefree people in the capital. One rebel column is within the city, according to dispatches from insurgent headquarters. There are fighting and sniping in the streets; the outskirts are ringed by hand-to-hand encounters; rebel artillery south of the city is finding its range and bombarding the very heart of Madrid. Two more rebel columns advance toward the city, fording a river outside Toledo, after a bridge had been blown up.

European capitals are tense. Since summer, an official asbestos screen of neutrality has kept the Spanish flames from ingiting the rest of Europe. Great Britain, apprehensive that Madrid's pathetic plight may induce precipiant action from its sympathizers, reaffirms its neutrality position. Premier Léon Blum of France does likewise, though in many respects the ravaged Spanish Government is a reflection of the French Popular Front.

Will Spain's Government go on fighting? Madrid may be captured and silenced. But Catalonia is intact, large areas of the East are unscathed. The Madrid Government, still sounding defiance, is uncaptured. Here are seen bases for effective resistance by means of guerrilla warfare and propaganda methods, designed to woo the common soldiers from the reactionary bloc of clergy, financiers, grandees and army officers.

Little Entente—Revision Talk Alarms States

The Little Entente — Roumania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia — watch warily as the signatories of the Rome protocol prepare to meet in Vienna, Nov. 11. Italy gives evidence of supporting Austrian and Hungarian revisionist ambitions. Revision means the acquisition of territory and power at the expense of the three Entente nations. There are two principal causes for the Little Entente's alarm:

1. Premier Mussolini in his Milan speech has already voiced support of Hungarian revisionist designs at the expense of Czechoslovakia and Roumania.
2. Foreign Minister Galeazzo Ciano's visit to Vienna today speeds rumors that Italy will support the restoration of the Hapsburgs to the Austrian throne.

Yugoslavia was isolated by Premier Mussolini in Milan and made the object of special peace overtures. But Yugoslavia keeps quiet. It realizes without doubt that Hungary, supported by Italy in its revisionist aims, and Austria, with the Hapsburgs in power, would not be content to confine their revisionist efforts merely to Czechoslovakia and Roumania. Students of the European scene believe Premier Mussolini has unintentionally struck a stout blow for Little Entente solidarity, since these three nations are likely to make common cause in the face of revisionist talk.

Ship Strike—Unions Consent to Ease Tie-Up

"Lords and ladies," first class and steerage passengers, along with cargoes of bananas and lumber are indiscriminately becalmed by the maritime strike. Yet appeasement is in prospect from several directions. Unions agree to negotiate with shipowners once again. Unions also agree to relieve the plight of stranded passengers and perishable cargoes —600 passengers and 900 strikers, for instance, are stranded in Honolulu. The Maritime Commission, after twice postponing its fact-finding inquiry, prepares to go to work. Edward F. McGrady, assistant Secretary of Labor, sticks to the job and the agreement of union men to meet with the shipowners is attributed to his unremitting efforts.

Good Handling Helps Win Horse Show 'Juvenile' Trophy

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—Seven debutantes of striking charm and grace and four gallants were introduced to a fashionable audience and to hundreds of expert horsemen at Madison Square Garden last night.

Of the 11 novices appearing under the auspices of the National Horse Show Association, two stood out as possessing those happy qualifications which the world praises — beauty, grace and form. They were Happy Pea Vine, a chestnut gelding owned by Mr. Richard J. Goodman, and Why Worry Me, a gray mare owned by Mrs. Raymor ! P. Morris.

The Pilot

The judge had a hard time deciding between them. Happy Pea Vine finally got the blue ribbon, with second place going to Mrs. Morris's Why Worry Me.

Happy Pea Vine's good fortune was due in no small part to the riding of Quinn Davis. Mr. Davis, who long rode for Robert Moreland of Lexington, Ky., is perhaps the most expert rider of show horses anywhere. It was he who always piloted Bohemian Actress to her victories; and when he was not up, this great champion mare, the "star" of the big string of Miss Janet Liggett of Boston, invariably failed first place.

Happy Pea Vine was perhaps the most flashy of the 11 three-year-olds competing for this juvenile challenge trophy presented by Charles T. Fisher, owner of the Dixiana Farms. It must be won three times before it can become the permanent possession of any exhibitor.

The military feature of the exhibition last night was the winning by the French army team of the high score competition challenge trophy presented by the President of Chile. The only unfortunate incident that marked this final jump was that the Chilean team, made up of Captain Yanez, Lieutenant Izurieta, and Lieutenant Monti, failed to finish, one of the mounts in the team twice refusing to take a jump. Otherwise the score by each team, save the British, was perfect, three faults having been scored up against the British, who were represented by Captain Fanchowe, Major Cameron and Lieutenant Talbot-Ponsonby.

The standing of the seven teams at the end of the three days of jumping follow:

France, 19½ faults; United States, 23 faults; Canada, 34½ faults; Irish Free State, 36½ faults; Sweden, 41 faults; Britain, 41½ faults; Chile, 24½ faults in addition to the final day's score of having not finished.

More than 12,000 spectators rose to their feet cheering when the handsome trophy was presented to the French Army team by Mrs. Eduardo Yanez, wife of the leader of the Chilean Army team, as the massed bands played "La La Success."

Driving Ponies

Nine teams of hackney ponies notable for their action and conformation competed for the blue ribbon in the class for pairs of harness ponies not exceeding 14½ hands. Each team was driven by a lady. The class brought out the best women drivers in the country, among whom was Mrs. A. B. Dick of Dicksfield Farm, who won the blue ribbon with Monarch Swell and Highland Swell, a perfectly matched team of brown geldings. Miss Judy King of Atlanta took second with Penwortham Creation and La La Success, brown mares who are veterans of the tanbark rind. Mrs. Louise Kaiser drove the Terre Houte Farms' pair, Harbrough Queen Bee and Magic Model, to third place.

Many States Vote On Constitutional And Other Issues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 9—Besides filling public offices, voters in most states on Nov. 3 indicated their choice on various local matters, mostly constitutional amendments, dealing with social security, prohibition, tax limitation and exemption, income taxes, local pensions and public works.

Among those which included major questions of this kind on the ballot were Michigan, where voters overwhelmingly defeated a proposed amendment designed to eliminate all real estate taxes and authorize a state income tax.

Michigan less decisively rejected another proposal to exempt certain foodstuffs from the state sales tax, and by a narrow margin rejected one which would have, its proponents eclaimed, facilitated county government reform. Michigan voters approved an amendment permitting weapons seized in arrests to be used as court evidence.

Security and Relief in Kansas

Kansas voters adopted two amendments to the state constitution permitting the state government to deal directly with the problems of relief and social security. Heretofore these activities have been wholly under the direction of the county governments. One authorized the state to participate in administering and financing old age and other assistance, while the other authorized the state to participate with the Federal Government in financing and administering unemployment insurance and contributory old-age pensions, with the proviso that no taxes shall be levied on general property for these purposes.

In Oklahoma, voters defeated by a wide margin a prohibition repeal amendment prescribing a state liquor monopoly. The "silent vote," because of the requirement that proposed constitutional amendments must win a majority of votes cast in the election, defeated a proposal to permit the Legislature to enact laws enabling municipalities to pension meritorious and disabled policemen, and another to create a separate board of regents for the Oklahoma A. and M. College, and the secondary agricultural colleges to replace the board of agriculture as control unit. They had a majority of votes marked on the questions, but not of those cast.

The state administration forces of Gov. Richard W. Leche in Louisiana carried the State overwhelmingly for 34 proposed constitutional amendments which they endorsed and carried the State against the one they opposed. The amendments provided a total of $35,00,000 for roads and bridges, a state social-security arrangement, and increased tax exemptions. One of the latter, providing for exempting new industries from all property taxation for a period of 10 years, was considered of particular importance.

Colorado voters rejected a plan to limit total tax levies to 20 mills in cities and 15 mills in rural areas by a lop-sided count. By a close vote they voted a referred measure providing for a graduated state income tax and another providing for a state income tax only as a replacement for the present state mill levy.

Colorado voters also choose to amend the constitution to give a $45 a month minimum pension to all needy persons over 60.

Encouraged by statements of TVA officials that all Kentucky is eligible for Norris Dam power, four Kentucky cities, Middlesboro, Glasgow, Owenton and Williamstown, voted bond issues of several hundred thousand dollars each for construction of distributing systems and local plants for TVA current.

In Missouri, voters approved an amendment authorizing municipalities to provide for the pensioning of firemen and the widows and children of deceased firemen, an amendment removing state constitutional barriers against the pensioning of school-teachers, and an amendment which proposed creation of a bipartisan conservation commission for the regulation of fish, birds and forests. One proposal, which would have increased the pay of state legislators from $5 a day while the assembly is in session to $1500 annually, was rejected.

In North Dakota, an initiated state liquor control law was carried by over 25,000, reversing the position of the voters who in June this year defeated a similar referred act, and peculiarly by a majority vote also of about 25,000. Although the state repealed its prohibition law in 1932 and approved a beer law in 1933, there has been no sale of hard liquor.

Military Affairs Group To Inspect Canal Zone

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—Five United States Senators and four members of the House of Representatives will sail Thursday for an inspection trip to the Panama Canal Zone on the U. S. Army transport, Chateau Thierry.

The Senators, all members of a sub-committee of the Committee on Military Affairs, are Reynolds, Democrat, North Carolina; Bachman, Democrat, Tennessee; Duff, Democrat, Wisconsin; Austin, Republican, Vermont, and Barbour, Republican, New Jersey. The House members are Representatives Barry, Democrat, New York; Halleck, Republican, Indiana; Maas, Republican, Minnesota, and Short, Republican, Missouri.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918, provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3,

Great Radio Network Found Success in Better Programs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Ten years ago this week an enterprise engaged in manufacturing radio receiving sets decided that sales could be stimulated if better programs were on the air, and the result of that decision was the organization of the National Broadcasting Company with a network of 19 stations.

Today, the tenth anniversary of the broadcasting system, which is to reach the peak of its observance on Nov. 15, found it an organization of 102 stations and possessed of more elaborate equipment than had been dreamed of a decade ago.

Beginning its existence primarily as a service to owners of radio receivers, the National Broadcasting Company reported its growth from a profitless enterprise to an organization which did $31,000,000 worth of business last year, with an increase of 10 per cent in volume in sight this year. The 195 employees on the original staff since have increased to nearly 2000, it was said.

Co-ordinating Programs

From the time of the first broadcast on Nov. 15, 1926, technical ability to handle radio programs is seen as having improved chiefly in the ability to pick up material at any point, but so perfectly timed and organized that they might appear to originate from a single position.

To demonstrate the range of its technique in this field, the system inaugurated its anniversary celebration yesterday with a program which brought together conversations from such widely separated points as a submerged submarine, the top of Pike's Peak, airplanes flying over southern California and two speeding express trains in Germany and Massachusetts.

The broadcast was presented to a national audience in what was said to be one of the most elaborately organized hook-ups ever devised for use in America. Since one of the conversations came from the bottom of a mine, engineers held that it covered the sky, earth, sea, as well as regions beneath the sea and earth.

Out of the Nowhere

Elements of the broadcast came from an announcer riding upon a bicycle upon Fifth avenue, New York city, tunnel workers underneath the Hudson river in the vehicular tube that is to connect midtown Manhattan with New Jersey, a coast-guard cutter on Long Island sound and an armored car in Washington, D. C.

Most complicated of all the arrangements was a two-way conversation between railroad officials on an express train speeding 80 miles an hour between Boston and Providence, and other officials on a German express train running at a speed of 90 miles on hour between Berlin and Hamburg.

The observance of the system's anniversary is to continue through the week until Nov. 15, 10 years after the date upon which Will Rogers, cowboy humorist, and other radio artists, made the first broadcast of the system. The week's program includes an anniversary banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria here tonight.

President Seen As Peace Arbiter

(Continued from Page 1)

not only the will to assume a commanding position in world affairs but also an unusual facility on personal relations.

His domestic success during his first term in office has been largely due to his personal charm and his ability to conciliate individuals. That ability has kept such antipathetic individuals as Cordell Hull and Rexford Tugwell, Harold Ickes and Harry Hopkins, James Farley and Henry Wallace under the same political roof. The forces of disunion and disharmony within his Administration have been enormous. They have been kept under control solely by the personal influence of Mr. Roosevelt himself.

Nothing is more logical than that having achieved so much success at home by personal diplomacy, Mr. Roosevelt should now conceive of using the same talent in the world field to bring the antipathetic rulers of the world into a larger world harmony.

Given these factors, it no longer seems so absurd as it once did that Mr. Roosevelt should be toying with the idea of getting the rulers of the world together in one room for a friendly talk. What he is supposed to have in mind is not, of course, a formal conference which would produce a formal treaty, but merely an informal meeting of leaders unhampered by the technicalities and formalities of professional diplomacy.

It is extremely unlikely that Mr. Roosevelt contemplates any such move in the immediate future. But it is likely that he looks upon the Buenos Aires conference as the first step in a program of world diplomacy having as its ultimate climax just such a meeting of heads of states as Arthur Krock portrayed to a skeptical world six months ago.

The climax could of course never come if the first or any succeeding steps fail. But if each step succeeds, it will make the ultimate objective so much more possible.

If peace in the Americas can be put on a new foundation at Buenos Aires the Roosevelt-Hull prestige will enjoy another advance in the world's eyes. The second major problem to be tackled is America's relations with Japan. There even greater diplomatic skill is necessary. Should that problem resolve itself as well, while in the meantime the Hull trade policies have gone on to new achievements in Europe, the time might be ripe for the conference of the heads of states.

Taking into consideration the known qualities of the Roosevelt mind, it is exactly the sort of dramatic thing which he would like to do—and the sort of thing he would try if conditions were at all favorable.

Chemical Medal-Winner Urges Study of Politics

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP) — Dr. Walter S. Landis, the American chemist credited with originating the process of artificial making of nitrates adopted by the Allies in the World War, was awarded on Nov. 6 the chemical industry medal for 1936. He is vice-president of the American Cyanamid Company. He advised a large audience of chemists to study politics immediately. His advice was based, he said, on world politics, which he charged with retarding agricultural progress.

As an example, he cited the rush of nations to produce nitrogen artificially after the World War, as a measure of national defense preparedness. This, he said, put control of the peacetime fertilizer in political hands. "The full measure of that damage will never be itemized accurately," he said. "To our own and neighboring agriculture it has been enormous."

Naturalist Library Gains Insect Books

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9—The 6000 volume library of the American Entomological Society is now being housed in the stacks of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. The addition of this oldest American collection devoted entirely to insect study, brings the total number of books in the library of the academy's free museum on the Parkway, up to more than 116,000.

The Entomological Society's publication exchange list has also been added to that of the academy, so that now well over 13,000 museums, libraries, universities and scientific societies in all parts of the world are receiving publications issued by the academy.

Among the natural scientists who founded the American Entomological Society in 1859 was Ezra T. Cresson, father of the present associate curator of the academy's entomological department, and Dr. Thomas B. Wilson, who in 1846 and succeeding years gave to the academy the Rivoli and Gould collections.

Hoffman Seeks Security Law

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 9 (AP)—Gov. Howard G. Hoffman announced last night he would call a special session of the 1936 Legislature to act on Social Security legislation. Governor Hoffman made the announcement at a meeting of Republican foes of the "clean government" forces in Essex County. The meeting was called to start a campaign to oust the present county Republican leadership.

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Little Entente Concerned Over Italo-German Amity; Hungary Gains by Accord

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—The Little Entente is facing new and vital problems, which are forcing it to investigate new paths.

The Little Entente was formed shortly after the World War by Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia, to help those victorious states defend the territories which they had acquired from Hungary.

For a full decade and a half—as long as Hungary was disarmed and without champions—that task was easy. Little Entente ministers frequently met, proclaimed their unity, and announced that only by war could Hungary win back its lost territories. Now, however, since Germany became the strongest military power on the continent and Italy acquired an empire, the situation has changed. Hungary has powerful friends and if occasion should arise for them to help her, the Little Entente would be in grave danger.

They Have Boasted

The Little Entente ministers have constantly threatened Hungary with war. They have boasted of being 55,000,000 people against 8,000,000, three powerful, well-equipped armies against a small, badly equipped force. Every year representatives of the Little Entente's general staffs have met and made plans for eventual military action against Hungary. But now the tables have begun to turn.

To be sure, Germany does not talk much of war, but she might under certain circumstances use her army. That possibility is one of Europe's great realities. If she did use it, it would probably drive toward the East, which would bring it into the vicinity of the Little Entente. Hungary and Austria might be with Germany. In that case who would help the Little Entente? France could not help much, directly, for she is too far away. Russia would have her hands full with Germany. Besides her help is unwelcome. In such a situation Czechoslovakia and Roumania would be faced with the greatest danger. No statesman in these lands ignores or minimizes that fact.

New Ways Sought

So the Little Entente is restudying its policies and is seeking new ways. It is inclined to avoid taking sides against Germany. It would like to co-operate more with Italy, Austria and Germany. But it would like to do this without leaving France. The Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister, indeed, has emphatically reiterated the unconditional attachment of his State to the alliance with France and Russia. Czechoslovakia vitally needs both France and Russia. There is no other power toward which to turn.

But Roumania and Yugoslavia are less unequivocal. They are not attached to the Soviets, though Roumania is formally on good terms with Russia, and they are not against Germany. They would like to find some way of being with both France and Germany. That attitude might develop into a position of neutrality.

The Premier of Roumania recently made a sudden trip to Belgrade to discuss the situation. After that the Yugoslav Premier made a long visit in Turkey. The states of southeastern Europe are feeling their way toward new relationships.

United on Some Policies

Meanwhile declarations of Little Entente unity are more numerous than ever. King Carol recently visited President Eduard Benes in a very demonstrative way. The Little Entente staffs have met. Little Entente stamps have been issued. An important new Roumanian-Yugoslav bridge is being built. New passport facilities have been arranged. The Little Entente states are still unanimously against Hungary and against Hapsburg restoration, but they are not so completely agreed as to their future attitude toward Germany, Italy, and Russia.

As long as only one vital common problem faced them these states were united, but now that Germany has re-entered the scene, and a vastly more complicated situation has arisen, the problem of achieving a united policy is more perplexing.

The Little Entente states are like three circles with a common area, but with large spaces that do not overlap. More and more the question will be, is that common portion as important as the non-contiguous areas? The fate of the alliance will depend upon the answer.

Montreal Plans To Sell Canadian Cattle to Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Canadian cattlemen are soon to launch negotiations with Soviet Russia to provide an outlet in Russia for western Canadian cattle, it was announced at a recent meeting of government officials and officials of the Western Canada Livestock Union with G. G. Serkau of Montreal.

A Government statement after the meeting suggested that the market would eventually amount to 100,000 head of cattle a year, although that figure is considered in other circles to be unwarranted by the Russian demand.

Canada recently resumed trade relations with Soviet Russia after a lapse of several years. Mr. Serkau a few years ago attempted a somewhat similar trade with Russia in Canadian cattle, but was balked by the refusal of the Federal Government to lower trade barriers against the Soviet.

Mr. Serkau told the meeting that whatever number of cattle could be shipped this year, Russia would be prepared to accept and pay for in Canadian currency.

Agricultural observers who are conversant with the Soviet agricultural situation declare that the market there would not be available for more than 10 years at the most, for Russia's livestock development program Russians hope will provide for the needs of the Soviet within the decade.

Education Urged To Prevent Crime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Firmly convinced that education deters crime, Maj. Rice M. Youell, superintendent of the state penitentiary, advocates compulsory education, not only for all children of school age, but also for men and women who have been committed to prison.

"Ignorance and lack of education, two qualities characteristic of youngsters reared in bad environment, are dominant factors among the conditions that breed crime," Major Youell declared. "Through education, young people can be encouraged to seek a better environment. But, if they have no education, their chances of becoming useful citizens are mighty slim.

After a young man has been committed to prison, it is too late to prevent him from falling into crime. But, by giving him at least a rudimentary education and teaching him a trade, we believe we can make it easier for him to get a job and 'go straight' after he leaves prison. One crime does not necessarily make a man a hardened criminal.

From 30 to 40 per cent of the prisoners serving time at the state penitentiary cannot read or write, Major Youell said, and approximately 60 per cent left school before they completed the fifth grade. Out of several thousand men sentenced to the penitentiary last year, only 10 were college graduates, and only 43 completed high school.

Car Dealers Give Ford Old Cape Cod Windmill

DETROIT, Nov. 9 (AP)—A historic 300-year-old Cape Cod windmill, believed to be one of the first "industries of America," was added Nov. 6 to Henry Ford's Greenfield Village collection of America, the gift of Ford Motor Company dealers.

The mill formerly stood near West Yarmouth, Mass. It was built early in the seventeenth century. Removed piece by piece, it was reassembled in the Village, with its great wooden gear, heavy stones and lattice sail arms in working order.

Only one change was made in reconstructing the mill, officials said. It formerly rested on a three-foot stone foundation, but was placed on a 10-foot stone foundation in the Village to lift the revolving arms above the heads of passersby. The presentation was made in the Village by representatives of the dealers, present for a convention.

Problems for Polish Dictatorship

Peasants Demand a Strong Role in Politics and Land Allotments

Leader in Exile

LONDON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and the Polish Foreign Minister, Col. Joseph Beck, conferred today at the Foreign Office. Informed sources said their conversations probably covered the question of Jewish immigration from Poland to Palestine and the Danzig situation.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Not for 10 years has the Polish political situation been as uncertain as it is today. Since the passing of Marshal Joseph Pilsudski in May, 1935, the dictatorship has been like a gyroscope with a broken mainspring. At first it carried on from the weight of its already acquired momentum, but as the months have passed it has gradually lost power.

When the Marshal was at the helm all classes of the community realized that there was no possibility of change; it could only be attained at the cost of removing the Marshal, and that was unthinkable. But Gen. Edward Rydz-Smigly, present inspector-general of the army and virtual dictator, on whose shoulders the Marshal's cloak has fallen, is in no such unassailable position.

Popular Appeal Needed

A dictator, it is being proved again, cannot be created by propaganda alone, but must have the roots of his power in a wide popular appeal emerging from his own personality. Moreover, since last year the economic situation has improved slightly with the result that the peasants, who form the bulk of Poland's population, have had more leisure than of late for political thought.

The peasants want two things: satisfaction for their political aspirations, and sufficient land to give them a means of subsistence.

The straightforward reduction of the suffrage in 1933—so that in an average village of 1200 persons only 20, of whom two may be the squire and his wife, have the vote—was bad enough, but the acknowledged falsification of the last elections was much worse. It touched the peasantry to the quick. Add to it the land hunger and the position is serious.

Strong Opposition Formed

The majority of opposition peasants are organizing under the shadow of Wicenty Witos, Prime Minister in 1920 and now an exile in Czechoslovakia. From a reliable source it is stated that in the last few weeks more than 100,000 pictures of M. Witos have been sold in southern Poland. This part of the country has always been his stronghold, but considering that the pictures were sold at a good price the number is remarkable.

The other great opposition party is that of the National Democrats, or Polish national socialists. It is strongest in Poznania, a comparatively developed part of the country, and in the Ukraine, is an old party, and has held office.

Increase of Anti-Semitism

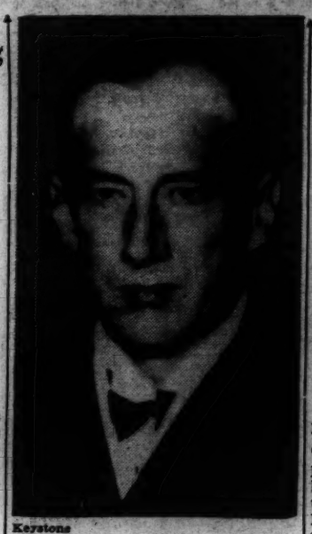
Its members are united in their anti-Semitism and in carrying their nationalism to the point of being violently anti-German, but on economic questions they are divided, some believing that capitalism should be left free, others that it should be subject to close state control.

Anti-Semitic feeling is on the increase in Poland, but at the moment it is not felt that the National Democrats are strong enough to menace the régime by themselves. They could only do so in union with one of the other parties.

Control of Concession

In face of difficulties, the Government is seeking to improve its position by a combination of strength and concession. Journalists who utter "calumnies" against the Government have been threatened with the concentration camp, while the nation's youth, which might make trouble if unemployed, is to be sent for a period to labor camps.

At the same time, a sop has been offered to the peasants in the shape of an immediate supplementary division of 100,000 acres of land. Agrarian reform laws, of which the most important section provides for a gradual division of large agricultural estates, have in fact been in force for some 12 years, but owing to economic difficulties have not lately been applied.



Keystone

Col. Joseph Beck
Polish Foreign Minister Confers in London With Secretary Eden

Government Attempts to Form Popular Party to Include Opposition

Plans Corporate State

New Party Planned

The Government is not stopping at half measures. Plans for a new government party calculated to catch popular fancy are being worked out by Col. Adam Koc, who retired from the presidency of the Bank of Poland last May and has since been in strict retirement.

The general lines of the program express the need for "organization," and call on the peasants to desert Mr. Witos and their other leaders and organize themselves behind Gen. C. Rydz-Smigly, the "strong man."

Government, it continues, must be based on professional corporations of the fascist type. Privately-owned industry must be taken over by the state, and commerce must be removed from Jewish control by the development of co-operatives.

Peasants Are Independent

That the new party will attain the Government's object of permanently settling discontent now seems doubtful. The peasants are independent folk and not likely to cherish the idea of trusting blindly to an imposed "leader."

Besides, they and members of the other opposition parties have their own programs and chiefs and want to try them out. But an immediate overthrow of the régime, which has been suggested lately as a serious possibility, appears improbable.

Leader Is in Exile

Objective observers remember that the Poles are a peaceful people at heart, and that Mr. Witos, the only outstanding opposition leader with a real following behind him, is an exile. He is not likely to be amnestied nor is he of the kind to make a spectacular return by force.

Yet it is considered quite on the cards that he will ultimately return—perhaps in alliance with the economically advanced section of the National Democrats—and that his advent to power would herald a return to democratic government. General Rydz-Smigly, however, has the army behind him, and the army is a strong factor in Polish politics.

Women in Germany Today

This is the last of two discussions of the position of German women in the Third Reich today. Differing points of view are described; the more favorable were outlined in the previous article.

By **Phyllis Lovell**
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MUNICH, Ger.—National Socialism believes in the possession of a single ideal—that of a Volkgemeinschaft, or community of people, purged of contamination by foreigners and based upon productive work carried out without regard to class or creed.

It believes, however, that its single ideal cannot be pursued by men and women along the same road. It believes that the open-handed notion by which it is prepared to carry on its productive work and its racial purgation without regard to class or creed cannot be extended to the possibility of carrying it on without regard to sex.

National Socialism says, quite definitely, that sex is a barrier which should not be over-stepped. It says that the only really legitimate occupation of woman is the bearing of a new race, and a healthy one.

While it devises ways and means whereby its younger women shall be kept contentedly occupied in doing what they are taught to believe is their part in the establishment of the national ideal, the Government is at pains to see that that part concerns itself only with those matters which have direct bearing upon healthy motherhood, and that the youthful thought is thus prepared for the way in which it is intended, ultimately, to go.

All the activities of the Deutsche Frauenschaft and the Deutsche Frauenwerk, about which I spoke in my previous article, are directed along this line. For the National Socialist woman there is, legitimately, no second line.

This point of view, which is, of course, a clear survival of the view held by the upper and middle classes away back in the period immediately following the Industrial Revolution, and which is therefore by no means new, stands like a solid block in the path of the woman who wishes, since women outnumber men by something not far short of 2,000,000, to have a professional or business career of her own.

Can Enter Professions

There are no actual laws, or very few, which prohibit the entry of woman to the professions, but the bias of national sentiment is against her, and sundry decrees which appear from time to time—like the one which, early this year, stated that the Minister of Justice could no longer admit women to the practice of judge or public attorney—support national sentiment.

Women are not wanted in gainful employment. It is easy to understand how it is that Germany came to this way of thinking. Saddled with the difficulties of a depression period; determined to rid itself of what it believed to be the contamination of an alien race which had impregnated it; faced with a total unemployment figure which ran up to 6,000,000 and threatened to run even higher, it was but natural that it should focus upon the women. Women, it argued, should really be in their homes. Women were made for homes and for families, and Germany needed homes and families. If women were persuaded or compelled to leave the labor market in favor of their homes, men would be able to step into their shoes and everything would be adjusted happily.

It was a line of economic reasoning which, in other countries, has been put forward and proved erroneous time and again. Germany recognizes that it cannot be made to work in every instance. Certain professions need women.

Certain industries need women too. It was only last July that the Minister of Finance empowered provincial finance departments to issue "exceptional work permits" to certain women because they were needed in the harvest fields and as charwomen.

Nevertheless, no stone that could be turned in the process of eliminating the woman wage earner has failed to be turned. Young women have been asked to leave industrial work in order to hand their places over to the unemployed fathers of families. In textile and other industries, they have been confined to certain processes. From others, such as those of heavy iron and steel, they have been ruled out almost entirely, although this has, at times, proved objectionable to employers on account of the fact that their substitution by men meant an automatic rise in wage scales.

Want Them on Farms

Women have been kept from leaving the countryside for the towns. In the spring of 1934, a law prevented their emigration to Berlin in order that domestic posts which they might have filled in that city might be kept open for workers dismissed from industry. The law was withdrawn the following year, however, because industrial women felt so foreign to domestic work that 63,000 of them were found to be unemployed in Berlin alone, despite the fact that kitchens were empty and that a bonus of 20 marks had been offered each one of them who could not afford to buy her caps and aprons.

On one occasion, the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce suggested to 20,000 firms the possibility of replacing their women workers by men, and one of those which followed the suggestion not only arranged to put a man in the place of every woman who left on marriage but, in order to hasten the change over, offered the sum of 600 marks to any women who would voluntarily surrender her place.

The Chamber of Commerce of Hirschberg, on another occasion, recommended the dismissal of all young women who had parents capable of keeping them at home. Certain other authorities recommended the suppression of all "double wage earning."

Too Expensive

In June, 1933, the Government hit upon the plan of offering 1000 marks to every woman who would take herself out of paid work by marrying, and promising never to return to it unless her husband's income were to fall below 150 marks a month. The sum, it was agreed, was to be wiped out in installments by the birth of each child.

By the following February, 194,485 women had taken advantage of the offer. By June 1, 1936, the number had risen to 600,000, and 340,000,000 marks had been expended. The offer still holds good, although I understand that the sum provided is now regulated by the actual wage sacrifice. It was becoming too expensive. But the birthrate, it is claimed, had risen from 14.7 per cent in 1933 to 18.9 per cent in 1935.

The Government has put into effect a plan whereby girls, on leaving school, are persuaded to undergo a year's experience either of household or of agricultural work. Moreover, since 1934, the mothers of National Socialist families have been tempted, by a promised reduction in national taxation, to receive young girls into their homes in order to train them in housecraft, and incidentally to inculcate the ideals of the National Socialist regime, but sufficient qualified homes were not always available.

Some Barriers

In January of this year, the Minister of Justice issued the decree which banned the profession of judge or public attorney to women. In the following April, the Church Council of Bavaria abolished the act which, for the previous six years, had entitled women to sit for theological examinations. In the same month, a large private industrial organization of Hamburg arranged that no young woman should be taught the trades of dressmaking or millinery or the making of lingerie until she had undergone a year's training in domestic economy or a nine months' training in agriculture. The plan has not so far been carried into law.

In May this year, the Minister of Education issued the text of a decree which closed, provisionally, the profession of secondary schoolteacher to women, although it is said that, in 1937, a regulation may allow a limited number of women to enter the universities to prepare for a teaching career.

Practical Training

The Minister of Education has also decreed recently that girls who enter the highest grade of school life, after Easter of 1937, shall undergo an examination in cooking, ironing and other household matters. Every girl who wishes to enter a university is first compelled to spend a period in a Labor Camp learning the ways of household management.

There is no "women's movement" in Germany, such as exists in other countries. Herr Hitler saw to that at the outset. He absorbed into the state each society which was willing to be absorbed, and disbanded each which was not willing—unless they disbanded themselves of their own accord, as the National Council of Women did in 1933, objecting to hasten the change over, offered the sum of 600 marks to any women who would voluntarily surrender her place.

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Speakers Discuss Spain As Symbol of Unrest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—"Spain—symbol of world conflict"—was the subject of three addresses at a luncheon by the Foreign Policy Association at the Astor Hotel here today, each speaker taking opposing views of the fundamental causes of the dispute in Europe's newest republic.

Jose M. Torres-Perona, formerly assistant publisher of La Prensa and correspondent here for foreign Spanish newspapers, saw the revolt headed by Generalissimo Francisco Franco as an inevitable consequence of the April, 1931, general municipal elections, after which, he declared, the Madrid Government "was cowed and the King persuaded to accept the election as an expression of the preference of the people for the republic, whereupon he left the country."

Denying that the election favored the Republican form of government, Mr. Torres-Perona declared that "the republic was proclaimed before the total vote was counted, and the world was treated to a test bluff in the history of modern politics."

It is a mistake to call the Nationalists Fascist, Mr. Torres-Perona declared, holding that on the Nationalist side are aligned both factions of the Monarchist party, which have abandoned any claim to the restoration of the throne while the fight against Red terror is on.

Carleton Beals, author and former special correspondent in Spain, another speaker, held that the Spanish conflict was "not so much a civil war as a European war for the moment localized on Spanish soil."

"Spain is being conquered ostensibly for the Spanish people by the mercenary Moors and Foreign Legion, the airplanes of Hitler, the tanks of Mussolini and an alien ecclesiastical power," he said.

"If fascism wins in Spain, the Popular Front in France will be caught in a nutcracker and Great Britain will be forced to make colonial concessions to Germany and Italy. The Fascist power would therefore force not only concessions, but also oblige an alliance which would divide Europe into new national and class alliances. . . .

"The fascist blow in Spain is not merely a blow against democracy; it is a blow against modernism and civilization. The Spanish war represents the final breakdown of collective security in Europe."

Miss Vera M. Dean, Foreign Policy Association editor, described the attitude of the European powers toward the Spanish conflict, holding that non-intervention as sponsored by the French Government was designed to prevent a scramble among these powers to aid rebels or loyalists in Spain in accordance with their political preferences.

"Such a scramble, it was feared," she said, "would have split Europe into two rival blocs—fascist and communist—neither of which enjoy the whole-hearted sympathy of France and Britain."

Shanghai Starts Belated Plan To Clean Up Slums

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—In undertaking an exhaustive investigation this autumn of the housing situation in Shanghai's International Settlement, the responsible authorities have apparently started a belated effort to square housing standards with the economic life of the people.

Preliminary investigations by persons within and without the Shanghai Municipal Council employ has revealed slum conditions probably worse than those of any other major city of the world. Much of the situation has been brought about by lack of adequate control by the Council of Buildings after construction; "temporary" changes in the way of knocking down walls and eliminating staircases have turned houses into combination house-factories.

"The housing standards of any community," a Council employee who will take part in the housing investigation told The Christian Science Monitor, "are a reflection of general economic standards, and when an authority begins to concern itself with the housing of its residents, even involuntarily to a degree as in the present case, it is beginning to concern itself with the economic life of the people.

"The lack of concern in the past on the part of Shanghai's foreign-administered areas for this significant aspect of governmental responsibility has been a cause of wonder to many students of affairs, both resident in Shanghai and visitors from elsewhere.

"It may be argued that China as a nation is coming belatedly into a recognition of the significance of the economic life of the common people; but this is little excuse for foreign administrators who have had it in their power to be concerned with these issues in their comparatively small area of responsibility for many years past.

"If the appointment of a Housing Committee does in fact make a beginning in the Council's concern for an understanding of the basic facts of the life of the Chinese people who make up the bulk of the Settlement population, it will have performed a service far in advance of those hopes originally held by the protagonists of better housing, important as this in itself is."

American Friends Of Madrid Regime Hit Delay of Ship

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—The North American Committee to aid Spanish democracy made public last night a telegram to Secretary of the Treasury Henry A. Morgenthau in which its chairman, Bishop Francis J. McConnell, charged customs officials with delaying loading activities on the Spanish merchant ship Sil at its Brooklyn pier.

The telegram said " . . . the committee vigorously protests through your department the illegal and unfriendly action of customs officials at pier 29, Brooklyn. The Spanish ship Sil loading food, clothing and medical supplies for Spanish people is being molested in a manner described by longshoremen as without precedent in the port of New York."

The telegram was signed by Bishop McConnell, and Fred Hodgson, executive secretary of the committee.

Engines Without Pistons?

AROMAS, Calif. (AP)—Eight years ago a piston flew out of an old automobile engine and struck Eldee Goodwin on the head. Now he has applied for a patent on a rotary gasoline engine that contains no pistons. He hopes it will supplant the present motors in automobiles.

Toronto Fireside Services Interest Boys in 'Y' Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Physical work and the Sunday evening fireside services are shown by statistics to be the chief interests of the city branches of the Young Men's Christian Association. The services have a total attendance of 19,564 and physical work 488,190 last year. Summer camps cared for 1387 and 1375 were taught to swim.

The Toronto branches report that they are now back to normal as regards membership, and the registration sheets still show new members and returning old ones, thus further increasing the rolls. It is estimated that about 15 per cent of the male population of the city are members of the city Y. M. C. A.s.

Three-quarters of the boys and young men taking part in "Y" activities during the past year were under 21 years of age, and employment was found for 93 young men. The cooperation of volunteer workers and service clubs has been of assistance to the Y. M. C. A., and volunteer workers and committee men in one year's work numbered 1500. Through the service clubs, underprivileged boys are given physical training, swims and clothing, when needed.

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2. Word, Ward, Ware, Wage, Page.
3. Answers solicited differing from that given.
4. Wrought is past tense of "work."
5. Be strong-backed, brown-handed, upright as your pines; by the scale of a hemisphere shape your designs.

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Need for New Naval Policy Is Urged in Annual Report

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—The increasing insistence during recent years by the American naval high command on the need of regularized, consecutive naval policy to be stated formally by act of Congress received significant emphasis here over the week end in the prominence given this convention in the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy.

Referring by implication to the absence of any such coherent policy which in the past has resulted in a succession of periods of naval decay followed by periods such as the present of intense naval expansion, the report outlined the Navy's immediate requirements in new ships and stated:

"The maximum economy as well as the greatest effectiveness of the fleet will be attained if these needed additions and replacements are undertaken in a continuing program without lapses which would lead to subsequent hurried accelerations in building."

Comes at Opportune Time

The report comes at a time when the United States is leading the world in naval construction and is well on the way toward the building of an entirely new navy which may well become during the next decade the most modern and powerful in the world.

It coincided also with a formal statement by Admiral William H. Standley, chief of naval operations (the highest post in the service), that he would retire on Jan. 1, 1937, after 40 years in the navy. A regular naval replacement program has been Admiral Standley's major objective during his tour of duty as chief of operations. He has repeatedly urged it on President Roosevelt and it is believed in informed quarters that his willingness to give up his position is due partly to a promise from the President to ask Congress to provide by formal act the regularized replacement policy which he has championed so persistently.

Standley Influence Is Seen

The emphasis in the report on regular replacement is Admiral Standley speaking, although the report is theoretically that of the Secretary of the Navy. It is based on the theory that both the efficiency of the naval service and the best interests of world peace are served simultaneously by a regular policy, regularly followed. Admiral Standley has repeatedly pointed out that America's vacillating and uncertain naval policy has in the past served to confuse and disturb relations with other nations.

When naval replacement is allowed to lapse, he argues, other nations assume that the United States is abandoning any thought of implementing its interests and policies throughout the world. And when such a period is followed by hasty expansion as at present, other nations promptly suspect a belligerent intent. A regular announced program of building would occasion no surprise and no uneasiness on the part of other nations, he holds.

Auxiliary Replacements

In addition to regular replacement of combatant vessels, the report stresses particularly the need for extensive replacement of auxiliaries such as tankers, supply ships, repair ships and transports. It also urges the building up of the American merchant marine under the new Maritime Act in order that in time of war an adequate service of supply could be assured with American merchant ships.

As regards the present condition of the navy the report represents general satisfaction on the part of the navy's high command. In terms of ships built and building the fleet is now very close to the limit of the expiring naval treaties—the present objective of naval expansion. When all ships now under construction are completed the fleet will be short of the treaty limit only about 20 destroyers and 15 submarines. Achievement of the limit is set for 1940, providing ample time for construction of these additional vessels.

Ships Now Well Manned

Increase in the authorized personnel of the navy during the past year have permitted manning of ships to 85.9 per cent of the full war time complement. The morale and health of the enlisted personnel is reported as excellent. Applications for enlistment far exceed the number of available places, permitting the careful selection of men. As a matter of fact only about one out of every 25 applicants can be accepted. However, the 1937 authorizations will permit bringing the average number of men in the service up to 96,500.

These men will man a fleet of 1,080,715 tons consisting of the following ships: 15 battleships; 4 aircraft carriers; 17 heavy cruisers; 10 light cruisers; 192 destroyers; 86 submarines.

In number of ships it is the largest in the world, having 324 to 307 for the British Navy. In tonnage it is behind the British Navy by 143,614 tons, but far ahead of Japan which comes third with 772,797.

Has President's Confinence

Admiral Standley's announced retirement on Jan. 1 was followed by rumors that he had been selected by President Roosevelt to head the new maritime commission of five members which is at present manned by three temporary appointments. The President's known confidence in Admiral Standley had previously led to the expectation that he might be kept on in his important post beyand the usual retirement age. However, the Admiral's strong interest in development of the merchant marine is believed to have influenced both him and the President approving his transfer to the new commission which is entrusted with the future of the merchant marine.

Admiral Standley saw active service in both the Spanish and World War as well as in the pacification of the Philippines. He has been in the navy 45 years and will reach the statutory retirement age of 64 this December. Retirement at that age is not compulsory, however, for full admirals, the rank which he now holds.

Now It's Football

British International Photos

The Game Changes

Over in England the Eyes of Youth Turn From the Cricket Bat to the Football, Just as American Boys Are Turning From the Diamond to the Gridiron With the Change of Seasons. Professional Football Is Under Full Steam Across the Atlantic. And Junior's Attention Turns to the Pigskin

Judah Carried Captive to Babylon

The Southern Kingdom of Judah Follows the Kingdom of Israel Under a Foreign Yoke—Glories of David and Solomon Only a Fond Memory as Exiles Take Long Trail—Zion Lies Waste, Apparently Forever

By **R. H. Markham**
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Holy Land
Thirty-fourth of 51 Articles

BABYLON, Iraq—Nebuchadnezzar has gone on a new campaign. He is swinging around the Fertile Crescent again on an old route he has often traversed, one which binds him to the lands that pay him tribute.

Although he is accompanied by an army, this trip is not much more than a tour of inspection. He has taken a look at Assyria, Damascus, Phoenicia, and passes down to a small walled city called Jerusalem, which has caused him some annoyance.

It is the capital of the tiny, mountainous Kingdom of Judea, the remnant of a people that half a century earlier under David and Solomon had enjoyed some political importance, but as a state had ceased to be anything more than a rather troublesome vassal of Babylon.

The Jews have caused Nebuchadnezzar repeated annoyance, so he has decided now to settle with them once for all. He will take their city and carry them off to Babylon.

Fall of Jerusalem

Little Judea fights with fanatical bravery against the powerful empire, but in vain. The end is near. Thud, thud, thud, go the mighty battering rams against the ramparts. Arrows fly in clouds over the walls. Hostile spearmen mount the parapets. Now the outer walls give way, the inner walls are taken, the last citadel is stormed, the king flees. Jerusalem succumbs.

Israel seems to have written the last line of its history. Galilee is already the home of foreigners, Samaria has long been inhabited by strangers, now Judea is in ruins. The dreams of 50 generations seem to be dreamed out.

But what, to Nebuchadnezzar, is a prophet's dream compared to the plans of an empire builder? Nebuchadnezzar is in a hurry. He has already spent too much time with this little people. So he dispatches a company of horsemen to catch the fleeing king and orders the surviving inhabitants of Jerusalem to be taken off to Babylon. Then he continues his imperial way among his subject lands, assembling artisans and engineers, timber, gold, and lapis lazuli to adorn his capital.

Into Exile

Slowly the Jews straggle out of their capital. After a year and a half siege, they are gaunt and thin, and have almost no food. The strong men wear hobbles on their ankles to prevent flight and are also weighed down with baggage. The "Great King" has provided donkeys to carry the babies and the frailest of the women. Most grandparents are left behind.

The tearful exiles bid farewell to the yards where they and their children played, to the ruined Temple of Solomon and to the towers. Good-by, homes. Good-by, grandfather there amid the ruins. Good-by, grandmother, cry not for yourself, but for the little children starting off to Babylon. Good-by, Jerusalem, the last hope of the Jews. Good-by, Mt. Zion. Your captor's trumpets are blowing. Your captive children are trudging through the gaps in your broken walls, to Babylon, 900 miles away.

Nine hundred miles in summer. Nine hundred miles of burning days and freezing nights, with scanty bread and meager water, skirting deserts, crossing sands, fording rivers. All in strange lands. Driven by hostile troops. And at the end, captivity in a strange city, amid strange people, under a strange master.

On the fourth day the sad company come to the hill of Samaria and sing dirges as they pass. It was once a gold and ivory capital, outshining Jerusalem. Its children, too, more than a century earlier, were marched off in a long, tearful caravan to Assyrian captivity and never more returned. Samaria remained a bare and desolate mound. Must Jerusalem, also, remain a waste? And Jehovah's name perish from the earth?

At Damascus Oasis

After another weary week the Judean captives trek down into the suffocating basin about the Sea of Galilee. The country is parched and dry. The little plain of Gennesaret beside the sea is as stifling as though a prairie fire had burned it. The men unload their burdens, put their hobbled feet into the water and sit silent on the smooth stones.

Mothers bathe their children in the ripples. The remnants of Judah mingle their tears with the waters of Galilee. They are given a whole day's rest—then on again, past the last bounds of Palestine, as days turn weeks and weeks stretch into months.

The green oasis of Damascus, which they reach in some 10 days from Galilee, is a paradise. A borrowed paradise, of fountains, apricots and melons—but all for other people. The exiles rest their feet in the streams, recline beneath shady trees, and eat their bread baked in campfires. Two days of abounding water, two days the children wade in brooks, two days the men lay down their burdens and cease to drag their hobbles.

Then on into the wilderness toward the upper course of the Euphrates, toward plains where camels graze in spring, but that are bare in summer, toward Abraham's Haran. What nights they spend on that old camping place! Abraham set out to found a nation that would carry a knowledge of God to all the peoples, and now the last remnant of his nation is returning in bonds, as serfs and slaves to the very land which Abraham left.

The wheel of history is completing the cycle. Shechem, where he once camped, is inhabited by strangers, Hebron, where he pitched his tents beneath the oaks, belongs to foreigners, and Jerusalem lies in ruins.

But the exiles cannot tarry. They have now reached the Euphrates. Its rich muddy waters carry fertility and abundance to Babylon, 450 miles below. The journey is half over. The exiles have gone up one side of the Green Crescent and must now go down the other.

Longing for Zion

They follow the Euphrates, passing low hills, toiling over cliffs, and slopping through swamps. September merges into October, bringing storms, and they shiver beneath many a torrential rain. Water in torrents courses down their paths by day, and descends in floods upon their camps by night. Cold winds pierce the ragged garments of little children. A nation in bare feet trudges through mud, thick with frost, on and on to captivity.

At last they emerge from the hills. As they camp about the last height, some of the more stalwart youths climb to the top to see the level, alluvial land before them, to study Babylonia's long, narrow plain, and to catch a glimpse of the world's most glorious city, their future prison. But most of the weary multitude rest, indifferent, at the foot of the height. What do they care for Babylon? They long for Zion.

More Than Conquerors

Twenty days more they toil over smooth fertile trails beside palm trees, past fields and orchards, and they are in Babylon. They are at the end of their road and apparently at the end of their history. They are back in the land Abram left.

They camp beneath a Ziggurat like the very one at Ur beside which he lived. The gods of Babylon seem to have conquered. Abram's adventure seems to have failed.

Yet, as those weary captives lay down that night with Babylon looming over them, some dared to declare that all their toil was preparation for the revelation of the true God and for His triumph.

And they were right. That group of exiles had more to give humanity than did the marvelous city in which they were captives. They would preserve the fame of "the king of the earth," Nebuchadnezzar, and make his grand capital an unpleasant household word through all the ages.

Federal Help Is Expected For Southern Sharecroppers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 9—Federal help for southern sharecroppers and other impoverished farm tenants is expected of the coming session of Congress by Representative Marvin Jones (D), of Texas, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, who was here with the Roosevelt Agricultural Committee during the campaign.

"I have no doubt that, at the next session, we shall be able to secure legislation to make a start in encouraging the home ownership of small farms," said Mr. Jones.

"This will be the first attempt of the Government to attack the problem directly.

"The question is a neglected one. There is great need of a solution. It is inconceivable that the nation can go ahead and permit farm tenancy to increase indefinitely."

Has Strongest Support

Legislation to ameliorate rural tenancy has now a support it never enjoyed before in the avowed sponsorship of a President, Mr. Roosevelt having given his endorsement two months ago.

"The heart of the legislation we have in view," continued Mr. Jones, "is the selling of farm land to tenants on long-time, easy payments with low interest."

At the last session a measure to this intent was brought in by Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama and Mr. Jones. The bills called for the issuance of bonds approximating $1,000,000,000 over a period of 10 years, chiefly for the acquisition of land to be resold in little tracts. The plan passed the Senate.

Must Study Steps

"In making a start, I think we shall have to go at it a little gradually, on a less ambitious scale than was previously planned," commented the chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, whose many years of service on agricultural legislation have made him one of the leading farm experts of the country.

"Since Senator Bankhead and I worked out the original bill several years ago, we have given the question much more thought. I feel that we shall be able to develop a sound program on a somewhat similar basis—to effect a more practical plan but with the same purpose. Now, I believe, we shall have something we can get through."

A servicable feature of the new bill, Mr. Jones indicated, will be the use of a system of local committees and local information, such as has become familiar in some other farm legislation

Urges Local Committees

"If we have a local committee in every county in which we operate," Mr. Jones explained, "consisting of one business man, one experienced loan man and one farmer, before whom applications go before being approved, I think we shall have a much better chance of success.

"I have every hope," he concluded, "that we can at least get a program started at the next session so as to build for the future."

President Roosevelt's approval of tenancy legislation furnished one of the few notable agricultural developments of the campaign. He has been taking a larger and larger interest in rural tenancy.

President Makes View Public

His sympathy led some of the friends of such legislation to hope that the Bankhead-Jones bill might get through at the last session.

The President made public his advocacy of tenancy legislation on Sept. 21, when writing Senator Bankhead and Senator Jones asking them to "co-operate in preparing plans for meeting the tenancy problem that might be undertaken by the Federal Government."

He then invited the two leaders to confer with him in December, when, as he said, "we can complete our recommendations to Congress for legislation designed to bring about improvements in the tenancy situation."

Price-Cutting on Milk Charged in New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—Citation of a retail store chain in Brooklyn and Queens for alleged violation of the milk control law was ordered by the State Department of Agriculture and Markets on Nov. 6 in the latest step of New York's current milk price war.

Louis S. Wallach, an attorney for the milk-control division of the department, announced Thomas Roulston, Inc., operator of a chain of about 700 stores, must answer a notice for a hearing before Commissioner Peter G. Ten Eyck in Albany for possible revocation of its license to sell milk. He said the company faced the added possibility of a fine for selling retailed grade B milk for 9 cents a quart after the commissioner had set the minimum price at 11 cents a quart.

Canadian Waterways Will Be Restocked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Through cooperation between the Provincial and Federal Governments, the lakes and rivers of British Columbia are to be restocked systematically with food fish. A committee of fishery experts, representing the Dominion and the Province, will be set up immediately to survey the whole situation and recommend a plan of restocking, according to local needs and opportunities. In the past the efforts of the two governemnts have been divided, with unsatisfactory results, but in future their officials will work toagainst the prodiguous pace profrom agreeable to both.

Children Pushed Toward Originality And Away From Imitation in WPA Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—From the viewpoint of the average observer, this is "Children's Art" month. From now until the end of November, a series of overlapping exhibits of paintings and sculpture by boys and girls under the art project of the Works Progress Administration will be on view at many places in the five boroughs.

Hotel lobbies, churches, settlement houses, play centers, and public libraries have temporarily been turned into art galleries. The result gives an indication, according to Works Progress Administration officials, of the abundance of talent among the 25,000 children who have attended art classes during the last year and a half.

School Walls

Several of the works have been awarded prizes at exhibits previously held, and a number of them were bought by the Museum of Modern Art, where they were exhibited last month.

Instructors who have watched the children in class have commented on the fact that "the youthful students sacrifice play hours to paint murals for school walls, save pennies to buy materials for home use, and wait long hours to be admitted to studios where capacity is limited."

At first, the youngsters are attracted chiefly by the atmosphere of freedom which has been provided to encourage individual expression in art. Large pieces of paper are distributed at the start and the supervising artists guard particularly against imposing their own ideas on young America.

Whole Social Scheme

"The artist-teacher knows that modern life, with its mass production in all fields, encourages imitative tendencies and conspires against individual expression," a spokesman for the project said. "The banalities of radio and cinema, the bleakness of the average home, are not conducive to imaginative development. The deadening effect of some school curricula, which still require the entire class to draw an apple and orange in pencil one week, in pen and ink the following week, and, finally, to paint them, must be erased before the child can really rely on his own resources or before he will acquire the courage to do original work."

It was emphasized that the children represent "every conceivable nationality and social background."

British Labor Chief Hits Party Politics In Municipal Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A high standard of rectitude in municipal self-government is being insisted upon by the British Labor party which has now become dominant in a number of local centers.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, Labor leader and head of the Labor group controlling the London County Council, the chief municipal authority in the British metropolis, speaking at a recent meeting in Edinburgh, denounced political interference of any kind in such affairs.

Referring to cases where such interference has occurred Mr. Morrison said: "I hope always where that principle is applied, the electorate will destroy every Labor party that applies it."

"We cannot grumble about dictatorships and apply dictatorship to public administration." Mr. Morrison also said, "Any jobbery, any appointments because of the political opinions of an applicant or of relationship is a betrayal of the Labor party. Anybody who does it ought to be cleared out of the party, bag and baggage."

New York to Tag Turkeys

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 9 (AP)—The New York State Turkey Growers Association has started rounding up 15,000 of the choicest holiday fowl to be tagged with the association's label before marketing. The association, meeting here Nov. 6, announced a wholesale price of 30 cents a pound live weight for choice table quality turkeys and 35 cents for dressed birds.

London Crowd Sees Lord Mayor Show

LONDON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Sir George Thomas Broadbridge, accompanied by a spectacular parade which illustrated the city's military history, rode to the law courts in the historic old coach "Gingerbread" to be sworn in today by the Lord Chief Justice as Lord Mayor of London.

The parade, high light of the annual "Lord Mayor's Day," drew thousands to the narrow streets.

Following the ceremonies at the law courts, the new Lord Mayor, accompanied by sheriffs and other city dignitaries, led the procession back into the heart of the "city."

Reliving the days when London merchants, in Elizabethan war finery, hurried to repulse the Spanish armadas, the pageant presented troops as they have appeared to London for four centuries.

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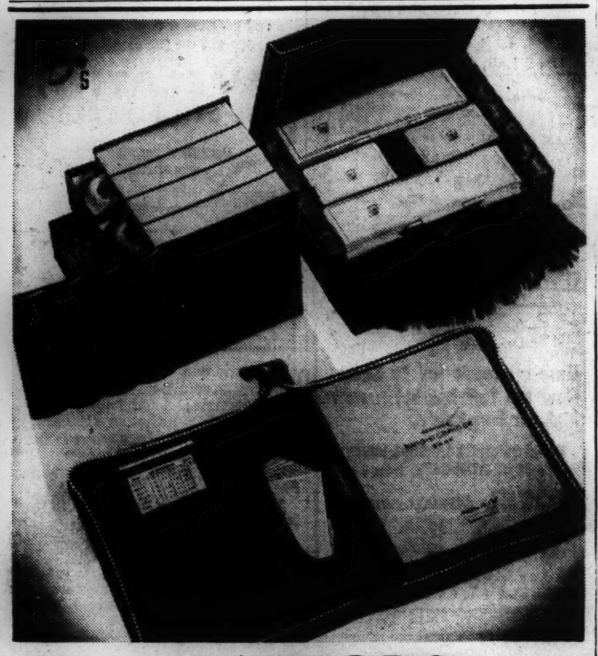

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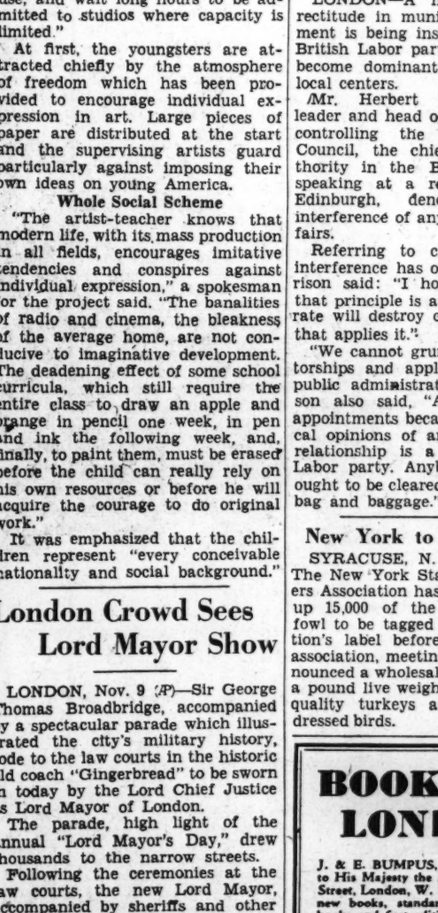
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HARVEY NICHOLS of KNIGHTSBRIDGE

Tax Threat on Philanthropy Of Wealthy Discredited By Carnegie Corporation Head

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Predictions that present and future taxation would exhaust private fortunes to the detriment of educational and philanthropic institutions were discredited today by Frederick P. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation, who said in the corporation's annual report for 1936 that he saw "no drying up of the springs of private contributions."

"During the year, a number of influential citizens have in public statements viewed the situation with an alarm which is clearly genuine, but the basis of which may fairly be questioned," Mr. Keppel continued. "For one thing, there is some evidence that these very doubts and fears concerning taxation, which, it is asserted, are deterring certain potential donors, are exerting exactly the opposite influence upon others in whose minds these factors are operating to make philanthropic gifts and bequests a more attractive use of wealth than otherwise would be the case.

Influence Short-lived

"But whether such uncertainties act as a psychological deterrent or a psychological stimulant, past experience would indicate that influences of this character are relatively short-lived."

Looking into the history of bequests to colleges and universities over a 30-year period, Mr. Keppel found indications that "the curve of gifts and bequests which began to rise about the turn of the century is maintaining its upward course with reasonable steadiness and may therefore be expected to continue to rise." He cited the success of Harvard University in announcing gifts of $5,500,000 at its recent tercentenary celebration as evidence that bequests wil be available to American education.

During the year ending Sept. 30, the Carnegie Corporation made grants amounting to $3,770,000 to educational institutions in the United States and the British dominions for the support of library interests, fine arts and music, adult education and research and publications.

$6,700,000 Appropriation

The largest appropriation during the year was for $6,700,000 from reserves built up out of past corporation income, for the capitalization of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association, organized and founded by the joint efforts of the Carnegie Foundation and the corporation 17 years ago.

Most colleges and universities in the United States that have in operation reserve support and contributory pension systems for teachers have adopted the association as the agency for the administration of these systems, the report says. Capitalization of the association, involving one of the corporation's largest grants, was carried out after two years' study with the assistance of prominent actuaries.

Co-operation Sought

Mr. Keppel reported a growing thought among universities that they would gain rather than lose by adopting less costly ways of doing things, but he observed a lack of co-operation among colleges operating to the detriment of educational progress. To remedy the latter situation, he asked for less competition and more co-operative and joint enterprises.

The statement of the main endowment fund of the corporation showed total assets of $132,515,000, an increase from the $131,972,000 reported last year. In addition, the corporation reported $11,711,000 assets in the British colonies and dominions fund. Income for the main endowment fund for the past year was reported to have been $5,092,000.

A steady increase in the corporation's holdings of common stock has taken place since 1932, the report showed. In that year this type of assets amounted to $767,000, but jumped to $4,164,000 during the following year. In 1934, common stocks were valued at $9,803,000, rising since to $15,440,000 in 1935 and to $25,390,000 in 1936.

Annuities of Carnegie Still in Operation

HOBOKEN, N. J., Nov. 9 (AP)—Seventeen years after the passing of Andrew Carnegie, 31 annuities he provided still issue regularly from the office of a small trust company he founded here.

The original 40-odd annuitants included a former President of the United States, two widows of Presidents and three British statesmen, besides close friends, relatives and servants.

David Lloyd George receives $10,000; Mrs. Edith K. Roosevelt, widow of President Theodore Roosevelt, $5000; Mrs. Frances Cleveland Preston, widow of President Cleveland, $5000.

Mrs. Helen H. Taft as the widow of President Taft is paid an annuity of $10,000 left to him.

Walter Damrosch, conductor, and John Burns and Thomas Burt, both former members of Parliament, were left $5000 annuities.

Mr. Carnegie's intent was to give financial security in their old age to persons "who had deserved well of the state." He created the annuities for the widows of Presidents in view of the lack of provision for them by the Federal Government.

Coughlin Off Air, His Party Sleeps, He Tells Hearers

DETROIT, Nov. 9 (AP)—The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin has announced that his National Union for Social Justice, which he said was "thoroughly discredited" as the result of Tuesday's national election, will cease to be active and that he was "hereby withdrawing from all radio activity in the best interests of all the people."

His national union, he said in a farewell radiocast Saturday, "is not dead; it merely sleeps. It will live as long as truth lives, because the 16 principles (of the union) are immortal."

Recounting his views of the presidential election, the Royal Oak, Mich., priest announced the union will adopt a "policy of silence" toward the New Deal Administration.

Promise at Convention

His withdrawal from the radio field is a fulfillment of a promise made at the Cleveland, Ohio, convention of the National Union last summer when, after the union endorsed the Union Party presidential candidacy of William Lemke, the Rev. Mr. Coughlin said he would abandon the air if Mr. Lemke failed to poll 9,000,000 votes.

"Of the millions of members of the national union who pledged to support its endorsed candidates because they pledged to support our principles," the Rev. Mr. Coughlin said, "I regret to announce that less than 10 per cent lived up to their promises."

As a result of the overwhelming re-election of President Roosevelt, he said, "a one party form of government has been established in America. The Republican party and its philosophy of rugged individualism have gone forever. A new party composed partly of Democrats, Socialists, Communists, Progressives and Farmer-Laborites has been established under the banner of the New Deal."

Looks to the Future

Looking to the future, the Rev. Mr. Coughlin said: "Despite all the noisy opposition coming from the discredited newspapers and from other sources, I foresee the revival of the NRA and the AAA. I envision America's entrance into the World Court, either directly or indirectly. I foretell an amendment to the Constitution as drafted by the New Deal Administration.

"I prophesy that the people of the United States will stand squarely behind Mr. Roosevelt as long as he stands squarely behind the promises which he has made. He is the hero of the hour. . . . He stands before the world as a new St. George, prepared to slay the dragon."

Withdrawal Explained

Concerning his withdrawal from the radio political activity which has occupied much of his time in the past two years, the Rev. Mr. Coughlin said, "I do not wish to leave the impression that either my own bishop (Michael J. Gallagher or his superiors at Rome have had anything to do with the decision which I am making tonight. This afternoon I told my bishop what I am telling you now. His stout heart was saddened because of my decision."

Prelate Expresses Hope Coughlin Will Return

DETROIT, Nov. 9 (AP)—The decision of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin to retire from radio brought today from his immediate superior, Bishop Michael J. Gallagher, the expressed hope that "the people will call him back to the air—where he belongs."

The Roman Catholic bishop of Detroit, who had defended the Royal Oak priest's right to freedom of speech, denied suggestions the Rev. Mr. Coughlin had been "gagged" by his bishop, by Cardinal Pacelli, the papal secretary of state who recently came to the United States for a visit, or any other authority of the church.

"Rome," Bishop Gallagher said in an interview, "would not interfere in a purely national situation."

Boy Makes Violin With Ax and Knife

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SULPHUR, Okla.—A 19-year-old boy who lives on a farm near here has made himself a violin out of a mulberry tree. The boy is Albert Underwood, and he doesn't play a violin. He plays a guitar, and the one he uses on state occasions was made from the door of an abandoned car.

Frank Leonard, county supervisor Underwood works at painting and repairing rural schoolhouses, has found no explanation for the boy's interest in making instruments. No one in his family is interested in music or in cabinet work. The boy has had no training in either.

All that the Underwood boy used in making the violin was his penknife, a two-edge axe, and sandpaper. The instrument contains 146 carved pieces.

The violin, other than the expense of the strings, cost no more than 25 cents for glue and varnish. It is being sent through Oklahoma for NYA youths to see. The instrument with its home-made bow is wrapped in a flour sack, and packed in a three-ply cardboard case, handmade and tied together with second-hand pieces of copper wire. On a square of paper glued inside the violin may be seen this printing: "Made in USA by Albert Underwood, March-April, 1936, Sulphur, Okla."

Little Trees Get a Home

Denver Camp Fire Girls Aid Beautification

New Types of Job Advised to Take Up School Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Restrictions tending to limit the freedom of teaching, are making it difficult for the schools to give students an adequate understanding of current problems, and so are reducing the schools' effectiveness in training youth for citizenship, Dr. Homer P. Rainey, director of the American Youth Commission of the American Council on Education, told the thirteenth annual Kentucky educational conference here.

With this condition in thought, and believing that instruction in the social studies should be basic in secondary schools, the commission has as its object the formulation of American ideals, that they may be taught and may be used to combat anti-social and anti-democratic theories.

Dr. Rainey described some aspects of the so-called "youth problem." Since employment is the most serious need, and since industry and the professions do not absorb the oncoming youth, Dr. Rainey suggested new types of work. The libraries could use 100,000 additional workers, if funds were provided. Music, drama and cultural courses could be made available to more people if additional teachers were placed. Part-time education and work, now prevalent in colleges, might be extended to the secondary schools.

The commission is especially concerned with the problem of rural youth, whose opportunities in the cities have been reduced and whose educational facilities are inadequate. There are still 138,542 one-room schools in the United States, Dr. Rainey pointed out. These are country schools, and 47,000,000 persons in rural America are without library service. Nor do sufficient opportunities to see good drama and hear good music exist.

"Our problem," Dr. Rainey said, "is to effect a shift in the center of gravity of social interest from material prosperity to human, moral, and spiritual values."

The Kentucky Association of Deans of Women met jointly with the conference, which includes school superintendents and principals and high school as well as college administrators. This group, as explained by Miss Lucy Thomas, dean of Centre College, Danville, Ky., secretary of the association, has been bringing about closer affiliation between the high school and the college, as well as endeavoring to meet the needs of youth in a changing world.

Camp Fire Girls Aid In Conservation Of Natural Resources

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 9— A nation-wide conservation program is being initiated by the Camp Fire Girls directed toward the maintenance of trees and flowers and other natural resources both on camp grounds and in communities. Throughout the summer groups of Camp Fire Girls have been visiting demonstration areas to learn proper methods of tree planting, how to dam up ditches through which rain water was carrying away valuable soil, and how to rotate crops to protect the soil.

Now the girls are carrying out what they have learned in community projects. Yesterday at the girls' outdoor council ring in Larchmont, 10 trees, each 10 feet high, were planted which the young foresters hope that they may point to with pride in later years.

In Norman, Okla., shade trees have been planted in five school yards, while Long Beach, Calif., girls have been filling in some barren spots in a city park. In Fort Worth, Texas, and Saginaw, Mich., the organization has been beautifying its own camp sites. Buffalo, N. Y., has started a long-term reforestation project with a blueprint and an outline of the best trees for planting. In Greeley, Colo., silver-leaved trees and shrubs will be planted in honor of the Camp Fire Girls' silver jubilee this year and in Spokane there is a contest for the beautification of yards and gardens.

On the committee sponsoring the project are Mrs. Mary Beard, historian interested in youth's opportunity to find new frontiers of building and care of the nation's resources; John Collier, national commissioner of Indian Affairs and a conservation enthusiast, and Lester F. Scott, executive secretary of the Camp Fire Girls.

Old 'Rubaiyat' Copy On Auction Block

LONDON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Twenty-five leaves of gold-sprinkled paper—the second oldest known copy of "The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam"—were offered at auction toray at Sotheby's sales rooms.

The volume was a feature of a sale at which a varied collection of letters and manuscripts by Col. T. E. Lawrence (Lawrence of Arabia) were to be offered tomorrow.

The "Omar Khayyam," which was owned by Muhammad Saleem, was brought to England from Lahore, India, five years ago.

Except for the Ouseley manuscript, which was dated 1460, and now reposes in the Bodleian library at Oxford, scholars say it is the oldest copy known.

Ford Announces 60 Horsepower 'Economy Engine'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEARBORN, Mich., Nov. 7—A new Ford V-8 for 1937, presenting definite advances in modern streamlined styling, and powered with the 85-horsepower V-8 engine now in use in more than 3,000,000 motorcars, or a brand new 60 horsepower V-8 "economy" engine, which is a smaller counterpart of its elder brother, was announced today by the Ford Motor Company.

The new cars will be shown publicly at the Ford-Lincoln automobile show opening Nov. 11 at Hotel Astor, New York City. The cars will go on display Nov. 14 at Ford dealer showrooms throughout the United States. They were shown here for the first time yesterday at a huge Ford dealer meeting, the first general rally of Ford dealers from all parts of the United States ever held with Henry Ford, founder, and Edsel Ford, president of the Ford Motor Company.

Disclosure of the new lighter "economy" 60 horsepower engine as an optional power plant for the new Ford V-8 for 1937 will set at rest definitely rumors of a new "baby" Ford which have been circulated in the automobile industry for the past several years.

The new engine, today's statement said, will give surprising fuel economy of a type new to present-day motoring in the United States, although it has been available to motorists in Europe for some years.

The new cars will be available in both de luxe and standard body types on the single Ford V-8 112-in. wheelbase chassis. De luxe types will be powered only with the improved 85-horsepower engine. In standard types, either the new 60-horsepower engine or the 85-horsepower engine is optional.

Beyond the new appearance and the two engine sizes, two other important features mark the new 1937 cars. One is a new all-steel body, with new all-steel top, as well as steel structure, panels and floor. The other is a new braking system, designed by Ford to give "soft" easy action control. The brakes are actuated through a cable-and-conduit system and have controlled self-energizing action, providing the safety of steel throughout the entire mechanism.

A new club coupe is the latest of the 11 body types which will be available. The five most popular types will be offered with or without de luxe equipment, and with either engine. The other six will be available only with de luxe equipment and only with the 85-horsepower engine.

The new Ford V-8 cars, from a design standpoint, are by all odds the most beautiful ever put on the market. Their exterior styling is entirely new, utilizing the streamline treatment to a much greater extent than formerly. The frontal appearance is sharp-nosed and rakish, the radiator grille being curved back deeply into the hood sides.

For the first time, bodies are all-steel, including a new steel top, as well as structure, panels and floor. Windshields are V-shaped. They are hinged at the top and can be opened. Windshield and all windows are of safety glass as standard equipment.

Jusserand Memorial Bench Recalls Roosevelt's Walks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—A celebrated international friendship between J. Jules Jusserand and Theodore Roosevelt was recalled here today as another President Roosevelt dedicated a simple memorial in Rock Creek Park to the Ambassador who served the French Government here for 22 years.

At the spot where M. Jusserand frequently joined President Theodore Roosevelt for a brisk hike through the capital's woodland park, a granite semicircular bench was unveiled for the use of other nature-lovers who may rest there for a moment to enjoy the surrounding beauties. Present at the ceremony was the Ambassador's American-born widow who came from France especially for the occasion. She is a guest at the White House.

Their fondness for the out-doors as well as a mutual interest in world affairs brought about the close friendship that existed for many years between Theodore Roosevelt and Jules Jusserand. In fact M. Jusserand was one of the few men in Washington who could withstand the kind of walks the President liked. The Frenchman in his youth had been a mountain-climber, which prepared him in some measure for the Roosevelt hikes.

"Continuous Race"

In his memoirs, he wrote, "What the President called a walk was a run; no stop, no breathing time, no slackening of speed, but a continuous race, careless of mud, thorns and the rest." He goes on to describe the President's habit of leading his companions up steep cliffs and along ledges overhanging the creek, explaining "a walk with no trace of danger would have seemed to the President like food without salt."

The President and the Ambassador were driven in their open carriages to a point near old Pierce Mill from which they began their adventures. Usually they set out at the close of winter days when they would not be bothered by curious onlookers. The President's invitation would read, "Put on your old clothes," and at the end of the walk they would be thrown into the bath-tub to soak the mud off.

M. Jusserand tells how on his first walk, unaware of the rules laid down by the President, he went around several obstacles. He soon found, however, that he was expected to walk straight through the creek or a mudhole, if Mr. Roosevelt so led. "The President," he says, "could lead to a spot quite near the city that looked as wild as untrodden parts of Colorado."

Birds His Friends

Long after Mr. Roosevelt left Washington, M. Jusserand used to continue his walks in Rock Creek Park alone. The birds were his special friends. At the time of his retirement in 1922, he and his wife had a bird bath placed in the grounds of the John Dickson old man's home. It is inscribed, "presented to the birds of Piney Branch by their friends Elise and J. Jules Jusserand."

The site for the Jusserand bench, dedicated today, was set aside by a special act of Congress. Money for the memorial was raised by W. Francklyn Paris, for many years a close friend of M. Jusserand. Joseph Friedlander, New York architect, was the designer. The memorial is the first to be erected in Washington to a member of the foreign diplomatic corps.

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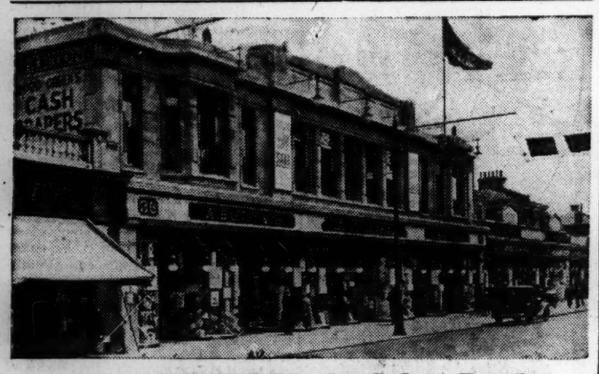

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Napkins to match, six for 10/9.
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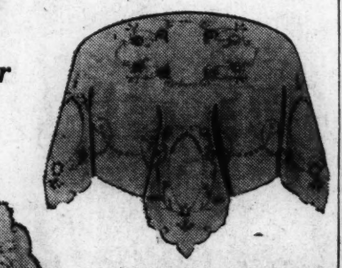

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Fred Perry Has Turned Pro---New York Eleven Boosted for Pacific Coast Trip

Fordham's Rams Lead For Rose Bowl Choice

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Out of the 1936 chaotic eastern gridiron season arise the Fordham Rams from Rose Hill for the free round-trip tickets to the Rose Bowl game of 1937 (Jan. 1). Further eastern dispute was entirely erased when the Rams cleared the final hurdle of doubt, Purdue, Saturday, 15 to 0.

With the remainder of the Fordham schedule listing contests against Georgia and New York University, football experts are generally agreed that the track is clear with green lights showing. Evidently there is to be no question concerning the invitation because Fordham heads the eastern parade, the "Big Ten" rule binds its teams from accepting and the southern muddle allows no clearance papers to claim the right.

Further logical evidence in favor of the Ram is its victories over a Pacific coast team, a "Big Ten" eleven, a southern representative and the scoreless tie with Pittsburgh. Then, again, this highly publicized Rose Bowl game is not likely to overlook the columns and columns of publicity to follow the Rams in the legion of New York papers.

Justice in Claim

And there is justice in the Fordham claim on its achievement. The New Yorkers have compiled the following record: 66-7 over Franklin and Marshall, 7-0 over So. Methodist, 20-6 over Waynesburg, 7-6 over St. Mary's, 0-0 against Pittsburgh and 15-0 over Purdue. Defensively Fordham is superb and the offense is improving weekly.

Following the succession of week ends featuring embarrassing upsets that had critics and prognosticators seeking out superlatives for alibi purpose, it was something of a relief to scan the wreckage of the past Saturday where teams ran more true to pre-game expectations. The only real upset on eastern gridirons was the notable victory of Navy over Notre Dame by a drop kick, 3-0.

Those Middies have been knocking at the door of victory against major opponents all season, catching Yale, Princeton and Penn in top form on each week end. This Saturday just past, however, the future naval officers were defending the flag, the nation, and the honor of the United States Navy as they turned back the invading Notre Dame attack.

"Ingram of the Navy"

Bill Ingram, newest of the Navy Ingrams, accurately booted a 25-yard drop kick between the uprights in the third period for three points, and the Middies protected that margin with life and limb. This Navy triumph may provide the impetus to continue on for more victories and does not augur well for next Saturday's opponent, Harvard.

The Crimson is rolling on high since the 14-14 tie with the Princeton Tigers and polished its attack against hapless Virginia, 65-0, Saturday. Unfortunately for Dick Harlow, the Yale game follows the coming encounter with Navy. Naturally the Crimson point toward the Eli and yet, to beat Navy, it will have to go "all out" this week, and that problem faces the genial Crimson coach. Anyway, the largest crowd in recent years is looked for at the Stadium when the Navy sails into port.

This rise of the Crimson to potency has added to the "Big Three" importance. Having already tied the Tigers, it will view the annual clash this week end between Yale and Princeton at Tigertown. The Fritz Crisler machine rallied from that Crimson "moral" victory to smash the ambitious Cornell sophomores, 41 to 13, and is set to hit its objective game—Yale—on high.

Yale Simply Let Down

And by way of contrast Yale puzzled the football world with its amazing let-down against Brown, just managing to win, 14 to 6. With all due respect to Brown and Coach Tuss McLaughry, his team has shown no such power before and therefore it could not have been so good Saturday, other than a let-down by the Eli. The value of a captain and football player of the qualities of Larry Kelley were illuminated when that individual provided the necessary "spark" to lift the Eli to victory. This showing against Brown should not be considered in the coming Princeton and Harvard games.

Dartmouth greatly advanced its rights to the mythical title of the "Ivy League" by beating Columbia at Hanover, 20 to 13. The Lions offered strong resistance and played well, but were overpowered and outmanned. The Big Green has Cornell and Princeton to pass before the conclusion.

Heading the list of major games in which the favorites came through as predicted was that in which Penn ended the long success of Michigan in intersectional affairs, winning, 27-7. Other intersectional tilts saw Boston College beat North Carolina State, 7-3, and Indiana nose out Syracuse, 9-7, the latter staging a surprising comeback after losing four games in a row.

Holy Cross Remains a Power

Holy Cross remained a power in the eastern circle by subduing Colgate's return to prominence, 20 to 13, the Red Raiders having come back by defeating Army, 14 to 7, the previous week. Other of the good major teams to triumph were Army, Pittsburgh, Carnegie, Boston University, Georgetown and Manhattan.

Adam Walsh again scored a coaching triumph when his Bowdoin Polar Bears defeated Maine, 14 to 7, for the Maine state title, thereby having won the title two years running. Williams took a long step toward the "Little Three" title when it defeated Wesleyan, 32 to 7, after being held to a 7-all score in the first half.

Local elevens did all right over the week end. Harvard, of course, romped to victory over Virginia; Boston University scored its first triumph over Rutgers in four games, 7 to 0, at New Brunswick, N. J., and gave B. U. its best season in years; Gil Dobie's Eagles showed more progress in topping the visiting North Carolina State eleven and Tufts did well to hold New Hampshire to a scoreless tie. Northeastern was the only local team to lose; but their defeat was expected since the St. Anselm's eleven of Manchester, N. H., is a strong club.

Shamrocks Upset 14-6 By Pittsburgh Eleven

American Professional Football Standing

	W	L	T	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Boston	6	2	0	82	46	.750
Cleveland	3	1	2	75	30	.750
New York	4	2	2	53	55	.667
Pittsburgh	3	2	1	78	65	.600
*Rochester	1	6	0	41	113	.143
Brooklyn	0	4	1	42	62	.000

(*Rochester team disbanded; games retained in standing pending official decision on whether they will be eliminated.)

Results Nov. 8

Cleveland 15, Brooklyn 14.
Pittsburgh 14, Boston 6.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—An upset in the American pro league checked the victory march of the Boston Shamrocks. The Pittsburgh Amerks, with Halfbacks Dick Meltz and Bob Snyder producing the touchdowns, downed the Shamrocks 14 to 6, preventing the Boston outfit from clinching the loop's first pennant. In the day's other game, the Cleveland Rams advanced to second place by nosing out the Brooklyn Tigers 15 to 14.

College Soccer Results

Brooklyn C. 5, St. John's 0.
Brooklyn Edison 3, Long Island 1.
Brown 5, M. I. T. 0.
Haverford 6, Stevens Tech. 0.
Navy 3, Lehigh 0.
Panzer 3, Bard 0.
Pennsylvania 1, Yale 0.
Penn State 3, Western Maryland 1.
Princeton 2, Cornell 0.
Rensselaer P. I. 1, Colgate 0.
Rochester 3 Hamilton 1.
Springfield 2, Temple 0.
Tufts 2, Amherst 1.
Wesleyan 2, Williams 1.

Brown Leads Soccer Race

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 9 (AP)—The Brown soccer team remained atop the New England Intercollegiate League standing by defeating M. I. T., 5 to 0, here Saturday.

Canadian Football Results

Ottawa Roughriders 14, Montreal Indians 3.
Queens 6, Toronto 1.
Sarnia Imperial 49, Hamilton Cubs 1.
Toronto Argonauts 10, Hamilton Tigers 6.
Western Ontario 18, McGill 7.

Champion Signs For Tennis Tour Of United States

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Fred Perry of England, world amateur tennis champion, has turned professional, Francis T. Hunter and S. Howard Voshell jointly announce today. Perry, three-times winner of the American and all-England singles championships and backbone of the British Davis Cup team for the past four years, signed a contract with Hunter and Voshell to make a barnstorming tour of the country this winter with Ellsworth Vines and probably Bill Tilden and either George Lott or Lester Stoefen.

The four will open in Madison Square Garden, Jan. 6, undoubtedly against Vines.

Perry's contract for the tour is based on a percentage of the gross receipts and a minimum guarantee reported to be $25,000. Hunter predicted Perry's earnings for the tour alone would aggregate between $75,000 and $100,000.

The contract is concerned strictly with Perry's match play. In other words, it does not provide for testimonials or other outside matters.

Before he left for California, Perry said he had considered a number of offers both here and abroad including one from Bill O'Brien reported to have been for $50,000.

The black-haired Briton, who became the first foreigner to capture the American title three times when he defeated young Don Dudge in a hectic fice set match at Forest Hills in September, was en route with Mrs. Perry, the former Helen Vinson, to their Beverly Hills (Calif.) home when the announcement was made.

Hunter, former National Doubles champion with Tilden and himself a professional, and Voshell, 1917-18 American indoor singles title-holder, said they had the financial backing of a group of sportsmen in sponsoring Perry's professional venture.

LONDON, Nov. 9 (AP)—No one in authority on the British Davis Cup team would talk about Fred Perry's professional tennis venture today, but it was plain that no one connected with the team was happy over the news.

Asked for comment, H. Roper Barrett, captain of the Davis team, snapped:

"I have no comment to make."

"What about England's Davis Cup chances without Perry," the Associated Press reporter persisted.

"I have no comment to make," barked Captain Barrett.

The rest of the Davis Cup players were out of reach when the news came.

Around the Hub

Hasty to Judge Now

NO NEED to lift eyebrows and pass hasty opinion on the Boston Bruins' losing their opener to Canadiens, because something might be said that will have to be recalled later. Toronto Maple Leafs lost their first two games, but anyone who believes the Leafs are out of the running on the strength of those two games just does not know much about hockey.

It is a long season yet; the veterans are not anywhere near top condition and teamwork has not been developed enough to polish the attacks. Goaltenders are not warmed up and scorers are still shooting wide of the mark. The race is only beginning. Today the Bruins went through a practice session at the Arena in preparation for their home game next Sunday night.

The advance sale for the Harvard-Navy game at the Stadium, Saturday, is the biggest this season and from all indications a crowd of 45,000 or more is looked for. The Navy victory over Notre Dame assures critics that the Middies are in top form and with Harvard planning to win, it looks like old times are due around Harvard Square this week.

George Marshall, owner of the Boston Redskins, is disappointed in attendance figures at his pro football games this season. A combination of circumstances brought all this about and the management itself is not entirely without blame. The first game saw customers taken unaware by a rise in prices and then the team was unfortunate enough to lose. The new pro grid team here, the Boston Shamrocks, entered the field with lower prices and were fortunate enough to win—and that did not help.

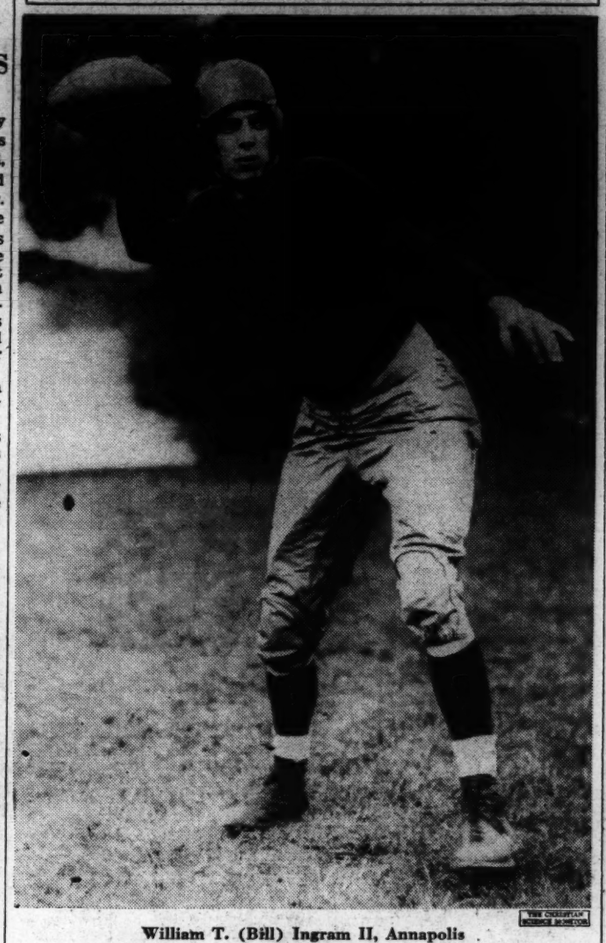
The wiping out of New York interests from the Boston Garden is a big move. Henry G. Lapham and George V. Brown worked on the deal for sometime and now have complete control of the local building. While the deal means little to the average sport-minded fan, it does place Boston on a basis of promotion unhampered and not subservient to the wishes of New York.

Denny Shute and Harold McSpaden, Brae Burn and Winchester pros, give Massachusetts a new interest and distinction in the winter golf circuit. These two have gone south to compete against the nation's best, beginning with the P. G. A. title at Pinehurst, Nov. 16. Between them last year they won $7,296 in prize money. Other N. E. pros to compete are Bob Crowley of Dedham, Charley McAndrew of Albermarle, Guy Paulsen of Long Meadow, Jim Turnesa of Providence, George Easton of Warwick Neck, R. I., and Jerry Gianferanti of East Lexington. W. M.

Canadiens Release Mantha

MONTREAL, Nov. 9 (AP)—The Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League have given Sylvio Mantha, the club's playing manager last year, his unconditional release, ending his 12-year service with the team. Cecil Hart, Les Canadiens manager, said Jean and Conrad Bourcier, a brother combination with the club, also were released.

'Navy Bill' Halts Notre Dame



William T. (Bill) Ingram II, Annapolis
Dropkicks Field Goal in Third Period to Defeat the South Benders at Baltimore Saturday, 3 to 0

College Football Results

East

Albright 6, Western Maryland 6.
Amherst 48, Vermont 0.
Army 54, Muhlenberg 7.
Arnold 7, Lowell T. S. 6.
Bethany 32, Hiram 0.
Boston C. 7, N. C. State 3.
Boston 7, Rutgers 0.
Bowdoin 14, Maine 7.
Brooklyn 6, N. Y. Aggies 6.
C. C. N. Y. 34, Gallaudet 0.
Canisius 13, Cortland T. 6.
Carnegie Tech 14, N. Y. U. 6.
Cheyney 50, Storer 0.
Coast Guard 26, Mass. State 20.
Concord 7, Salem 6.
Conn. State 33, R. I. State 0.
Dartmouth 20, Columbia 13.
Delaware 6, Penn M. C. 0.
Dickinson 21, Gettysburg 13.
Drexel 7, Ursinus 6.
F. and M. 39, Geneva 18.
Fordham 15, Purdue 0.
Georgetown 28, West Virginia 0.
Geo. Washington 20, Davis and Elk. 6.
Glenville 60, Rio Grande 0.
Hamilton 2, Haverford 0.
Harvard 65, Virginia 0.
Hobart 52, Buffalo 2.
Holy Cross 20, Colgate 13.
Indiana (Penna.) T. 20, Calif. (Penna.) T. 0.
Kutztown T. 33, Trenton T. 6.
La Salle 19, West Chester T. 14.
Lincoln (Penna.) 41, Dover T. 0.
Lock Haven T. 32, Clarion T. 0.
Manhattan 13, Kentucky 7.
Mansfield T. 28, East Stroudsburg T. 0.
Middlebury 27, Ithaca 7.
Moravian 25, Juanita 0.
Morgan 20, A. and T. 3.
Mt. St. Mary's 28, Washington 6.
Navy 3, Notre Dame 0.
Navy 18, Pennsylvania (B) 6.
New Hampshire 0, Tufts 0.
Niagara 19, Providence 6.
Norwich 25, Hartwick 6.
Pennsylvania 27, Michigan 7.
Pittsburgh 34, Penn State 7.
Princeton 41, Cornell 13.
St. Anselm's 19, Northeastern 0.
St. Joseph's 18, Lebanon Valley 0.
St. Lawrence 0, Clarkson 0.
St. Thomas 7, Springfield 0.
St. Vincent 14, St. Bonaventure 0.
Shepherd 6, Potomac State 6.
Shippenburg 19, Millersville T. 6.
Slippery Rock T. 10, Bloomsburg T. 0.
Susquehanna 13, Princeton (B) 6.
Swarthmore 40, Johns Hopkins 19.
Thiel 6, Allegheny 0.
Union 7, Rochester 0.
Upsala 13, Alfred 6.
W. and J. 31, Lafayette 6.
Wagner 6, New Paltz N. 6.
W. V. State 7, Ky. State I. C. 0.
West Va. Wes. 24, Catholic 19.
Westminster 33, Edinboro 13.
Williams 32, Wesleyan 7.
Worcester P. I. 25, Rensselaer P. I. 0.
Yale 14, Brown 6.
Yale 150-lb. 25, Penn 150-lb. 0.

South

Alabama 34, Tulane 7.
Alabama S. T. 0, Morris Brown 0.
Allen 20, Paine 0.
Arkansas 20, Rice 14.
Arkansas S. T. 41, Henderson T. 8.
Auburn 13, Georgia Tech 12.
Baylor 48, Oklahoma City 6.
Bishop 13, Wiley 13.
Bluefield 6, Morris Harvey 0.
Bluefield Ins. 19, J. C. Smith 0.
Carson Newman 12, King 6.
Centre 18, Georgetown (Ky.) 0.
Chattanooga 6, Mercer 0.
Clarke 18, Fisk 6.
Clemson 20, Citadel 0.
Conway T. 41, Henderson T. 8.
Dillard 12, Leland 6.
Duke 20, Wake Forest 0.
East Kentucky T. 13, Transylvania 6.
Elon 40, Lenoir-Rhyne 0.
Emory & Henry 19, Roanoke 12.
Georgia State 6, Livingstone 0.
Georgia 26, Florida 8.
Gordon M. C. 13, Statesboro T. 7.
Guilford 20, Bridgewater 13.
Hampton 35, Howard 0.
Hampden-Sydney 0, St. John's (Md.) 0.
Hardin Simmons 26, Kansas Wes. 0.
Howard 14, West Ky. T. 6.
Louisiana State 12, Miss. State 0.
Lane 7, Knoxville 6.
Louisville M. 6, Tenn. A. and I. 0.
Louisiana C. 14, Delta T. 7.
Louisville 31, Holbrook 7.
Maryland 12, Richmond 0.
Middle Tenn. T. 27, Austin N. 0.
Mississippi 34, Loyola (N. O.) 0.
Morehead T. 14, Tenn. P. I. 0.
Morehouse 14, LeMoyne 7.
Murray T. 20, West Tenn. T. 6.
North Carolina 26, Davidson 6.
Prairie View 6, Xavier 0.
Southwestern 44, Birmingham So. 7.
St. Mary's (Texas) 20, Sul Ross 0.
Talladega 6, Huntsville A. & M. 6.
Tennessee 34, Maryville 0.
Trinity 6, So. West. 6.
Tougaloo 0, Alcorn 0.
Texas A. & M. 23, Southern Methodist 6.
Texas Christian 27, Texas 6.
Union C. 19, Hiwasee 0.
Vanderbilt 14, Sewanee 0.
Virginia M. I. 21, W. & M. 0.
Virginia State 27, Shaw 7.
Villanova 14, South Carolina 0.
W. and L. 27, Virginia P. I. 0.
West Texas T. 26, New Mex. N. 0.

West

Adrian 19, St. Mary (Mich.) 0.
Akron 25, Heidelberg 0.
Alma 10, Albion 0.
Bacone Indians 6, Southwestern 0.
Baldwin-Wallace 66, Wayne 30.
Bluffton 0, Defiance 0.
Bottineau F. 6, Valley City T. 0.
Bowling Green 20, Ashland 0.
Bradley 18, Augustana 0.
Butler 41, Valparaiso 0.
Carroll 28, Ripon 7.
Case 14, Oberlin 6.
Centenary 3, Tulsa 3.
Central Okla. T. 21, N. E. Okla. T. 0.
Cincinnati 0, Ohio Wes. 0.
Coe 6, Knox 0.
Culver Stockton 35, Shurtleff 0.
DePaul 19, North Dakota 6.
DePauw 19, Earlham 6.
Denver 21, Drake 13.
Detroit 33, Bucknell 7.
Detroit T. 36, Assumption 0.
Eau Claire T. 27, River Falls T. 0.
Edmond T. 21, Tahlequah 0.
Elmhurst 27, Wright (J. C.) 0.
Emporia T. 26, Superior T. 7.
Evansville 19, Hanover 0.
Fort Hays 14, Haskell 0.
Grand Rapids (J. C.) 18, Ferris 0.
Hastings 6, Midland 0.
Hope 13, Olivet 0.
Illinois Wes. 19, No. Illinois T. 0.
Illinois C. 18, Carthage 15.
Indiana 9, Syracuse 7.
Ind. Central N. 45, Oakland City 7.
Iowa Wesleyan 6, Upper Iowa 0.
Kalamazoo 20, Hillsdale 6.
Kalamazoo T. 33, Mt. Pleasant T. 0.
Kansas State 6, Oklahoma 6.
Kenyon 25, Otterbein 0.
La Crosse T. 27, St. Mary's (Minn.) 0.
Langston 20, Lincoln 6.
Lawrence 21, Beloit 7.
Macomb 6, Charleston 2.
Manchester 21, Ball S. T. 13.
Marietta 14, Kent State 12.
Marquette 7, Creighton 6.
Miami (Ohio) 13, Toledo 0.
Mich. M. T. 6, Lawrence Tech. 0.
Michigan N. 19, Illinois N. 13.
Michigan State 7, Temple 7.
Millikin 14, Lake Forest 0.
Milwaukee T. 14, Stevens Pt. T. 7.
Minnesota 52, Iowa 0.
Minot T. 6, Ellendale T. 0.
Missouri 13, St. Louis 7.
Monmouth 21, Cornell C. 12.
Mount Union 16, Denison 8.
Muskingum 7, Wooster 6.
N. W. Okla. T. 14, S. W. Okla. T. 0.
Nebraska 26, Kansas 0.
North Central 25, McKendree 7.
Northwestern 26, Wisconsin 18.
Ohio Northern 13, Capital 0.
Ohio 10, Dayton 6.
Ohio State 44, Chicago 0.
Okla. Baptist 7, S. Okla. T. 0.
Pittsburgh (Kan.) T. 7, Wichita 0.
Platteville T. 13, Whitewater T. 0.
St. Ambrose 18, Simpson 0.
St. Benedict's 32, Rockhurst 6.
St. Olaf 6, Luther 0.
S. D. State 13, Iowa S. T. 0.
South Dakota 19, Omaha 0.
Xavier 30, Wittenberg 0.
Wabash 21, Franklin 0.
West Ill. T. 6, East. Ill. T. 2.
West Mich. State 33, Central State 0.
Western Reserve 19, John Carroll 0.
Western State 33, Central State 0.
Wheaton 13, Eureka 13.
Wilson (J. C.) 6, Morton (J. C.) 2.

Far West

Arizona 28, New Mexico 0.
Brigham Young 26, Western State 12.
Calif. Aggies 16, Chico State 12.
California 13, So. California 7.
Carleton 6, Greeley State 0.
College of Idaho 14, Pacific 7.
Cheney N. 6, Bellingham N. 0.
Colorado C. 0, Washburn 0.
Colorado 21, Utah 7.
Flagstaff T. 0, Texas Mines 0.
Humbolt T. 20, San Jose T. 0.
Kearney N. 74, Regis College 0.
Linfield 32, Albany 0.
New Mexico Aggies 20, Temple 6.
New Mexico M. I. 12, N. M. T. 7.
Oregon N. 7, So. Oregon N. 0.
Oregon State 16, Washington State 6.
Pacific Lutheran 33, Oregon Tech. 0.
Santa Barbara S. 37, S. F. State 7.
St. Mary's 26, Idaho 7.
Stanford 14, Washington 14.
U. C. L. A. 7, Oregon 0.
Utah State 13, Colorado State 0.
Whitworth 0, Lewiston N. 0.
Williamette 14, Fresno State 14.
Wyoming 19, Montana State 6.

International-American League

Eastern Division

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	2	0	0	7	3	4
Springfield	1	0	1	4	2	2
Providence	1	0	1	2	4	2
New Haven	0	0	2	3	7	0

Western Division

Pittsburgh	2	0	0	9	4	4
Syracuse	2	0	0	8	5	4
Buffalo	0	0	2	5	8	0
Cleveland	0	0	2	4	9	0

Results Nov. 7

Philadelphia 4, New Haven 2.
Springfield 3, Providence 0.
Pittsburgh 4, Cleveland 2.
Syracuse 3, Buffalo 2.

Results Nov. 8

Philadelphia 3, New Haven 1.
Providence 2, Springfield 1.
Pittsburgh 5, Cleveland 2.
Syracuse 5, Buffalo 3.

College Cross-Country

Alfred 19, Colgate 36.
Cornell 24, Syracuse 31.
Indiana 15, Illinois 44.
Lafayette 27, Lehigh 28.
Springfield 19, Bard 36.
Vermont 25, Williams 30.

Western Clubs Smash Eastern In Pro League

National Professional Football Standing

Western Division

	W	L	T	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Green Bay	7	1	0	158	80	.875
Chicago Bears	7	1	0	154	60	.875
Detroit	4	3	0	149	56	.571
Chicago Cards	1	7	0	39	116	.125

Eastern Division

Pittsburgh	6	4	0	92	143	.600
New York	4	3	1	87	85	.571
Boston	4	4	0	75	78	.500
Brooklyn	2	4	1	60	58	.333
Philadelphia	1	9	0	37	165	.100

Results Nov. 8

Green Bay 7, Boston 3.
Detroit 28, Pittsburgh 3.
Bears 25, New York 7.
Cardinals 13, Philadelphia 0.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—The western division clubs of the National Professional Football League scored a sweeping victory over the East yesterday, and furnished further reason to believe the championship battle lies in that sector, regardless of what may happend in the post-season playoff game.

While they couldn't break their tie with the Green Bay Packers, the Chicago Bears gave a convincing demonstration of strength by wading through the Polo Grounds mud to rout the New York Giants, 25 to 7, in a game that was considered as a possible playoff preview. The Packers, however, conquered the Boston Redskins, 7 to 3, and retained a half interest in the western division lead. Each has won seven games and lost one.

Pittsburgh, meantime, retained the eastern section lead by a slim margin over the Giants, although the Pirates absorbed a 28-3 shellacking from the Detroit Lions. A midweek decision over the Philadelphia Eagles had put Pittsburgh ahead.

The fourth game saw the Chicago Cardinals chalk up their first victory of the season, turning back the other tail-ender, Philadelphia, 13-0.

Mud and rain apparently had little effect upon the Bears' offense, as Bronko Nagurski crashed through the Giant line and Bernie Masterson twice crossed the goal on short runs and threw two long touchdown passes. The Giants' aerial game clocked only once to keep the argument going a while in the second period.

Although outrushed by the stubborn Redskins, who scored first on Rile Smith's field goal after a long March had been halted on the 10-yard mark, Green Bay struck through the air to win. A 55-yard aerial advance in the third quarter ended with a flash Herberdon Hutson pass for the touchdown.

Here and There

N. E. Cross-Country

THIS afternoon, cross-country runners from 15 colleges and universities race for individual and team titles in the New England intercollegiate harrier chase at Boston's Franklin Park . . . Northeastern's star sophomore, Andrew (Hawk) Zamparelli, who promises to be the best cross-country runner in New England history, is the favorite to win today . . . His strongest rival will be Bill Hunnewell of Maine . . . Hunnewell won the New England fdeshman title in 1933 and took the varsity crown last year . . . C. Desmond Wadsworth of the B. A. A. will referee. . . .

Rule Changes

Several rule changes are expected today when the N. E. I. A. A. A. holds its annual meeting at the University Club . . . The All-Boston women's field hockey team, which meets the Irish tourists on Saturday, were given a surprise over the week end when the Wellesley College players held them to a 2-all-tie.

B. A. A. Indoor Games

The annual indoor track and field games, as well as the intercollegiate relay carnival will be held at the Boston Garden, Feb. 13 . . . The regular feature special events will be staged, bringing to the B. A. A. Games every outstanding track and field star available. . . .

1200 Strong

The Middies are coming! . . . At least 1200 midshipmen—half of the entire regiment at Annapolis—will invade the Harvard Stadium Saturday . . . Lt's been many years since the Moddies came to Boston for a football game.

Red Wings Take Lead in Hockey

National Hockey League Standing

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	2	0	0	8	3	4
Chicago	0	1	0	1	1	1
Boston	0	0	1	0	2	0
Rangers	0	0	1	2	5	0

Canadian Division

Americans	1	1	0	4	3	3
Canadiens	1	0	0	2	0	2
Toronto	0	0	2	3	6	0
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0

Results Nov. 7

Americans 3, Toronto 2.
Canadiens 2, Boston 0.

Result Nov. 8

Detroit 5, Rangers 2.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—With the Detroit Red Wings and New York Americans leading their respective divisions, the National Hockey League was quiet on all fronts tonight, waiting for the fireworks expected in a board of governors meeting and the resumption of ice hostilities tomorrow.

The governors get together in New York in an effort to settle the difficulties, legal and otherwise, attending the Amerks, whose play apparently hasn't been bothered by the management mixup. With a tie and victory to their credit, they head the international section of the loop.

The Red Wings, wasting no time in defense of their league crown, top the American division with two victories, the only club in the eight-team circuit sporting a perfect record. Following up their opening-game victory over Toronto, they spoiled the New York Rangers' debut last night with a lopsided 5-to-2 victory, in the only Sunday game in the loop.

The Rangers never had a chance, as the Wings skated away to a flying start and scored all their goals in the first two periods. Scores by two defensemen featured the three-goal attack in the first period. Bucko McDonald provided the first, unassisted, on a solo dash while a mate was in the penalty box. Ebbie Goodfellow fired the second, taking a pass from Marty Barry.

The board of governors in their meeting will try to do something about the Americans' franchise, which the league took over three weeks ago because of financial difficulties. William Dwyer, club president under the old organization, claims the finances are in workable condition, and wants the club back.

He obtained an injunction in Canada forcing the team to play under the "New York Americans" banner rather than that of the league in their opening game. This injunction was dissolved Saturday, pending tomorrow's meeting.

New Baseball Association

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 9 (AP)—The Veteran Baseball Players Association, a national organization to raise funds to aid old-time baseball players, was organized here yesterday. Twenty-six delegates met to draft the constitution and by-laws. Included among the delegates were four former big league players, Pete Wilson of the New York Yankees, Johnny Nagle, former Cleveland Indian catcher; Tommy Corcoran of Cincinnati and Art Nichols of the Chicago Cubs and the St. Louis Cards. The officers for the new organization are: President, Al G. Kamm of Hartford; vice-president, Arthur Nichols, Willimantic; secretary, Archie Kilpatrick, Manchester, and treasurer, John Nagle of New Haven.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago—Notre Dame, minus Andy Pilney, lost to Northwestern, 14—7; Wisconsin beat Purdue, 8—0, in another upset.

Three Years Ago—Andy Kerr re-engaged for three years as head football coach at Colgate.

Five Years Ago—William MacFarlane, scoring 214, won $2500 Washington (D. C.) open golf tournament.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Samia Takes a Winter Nap

By **Edith M. Patch and Carroll Lane Fenton**

THE November winds are whistling through the bare branches of the woodland trees. Fastened to one of these leafless boughs is a grayish brown sleeping bag. Samia is taking his long winter nap, snug as can be, inside this silken sleeping bag, or cocoon.

Just now Samia is a quiet *pupa*, covered with a shell-like case as brown as an acorn. He does not look like an acorn, or any other nut, however. Along one side of the case there are six little folds, each shaped as if there were a leg stretched out inside of it. Two tiny feather-shaped creases show that there are two feelers pressed down inside the case. There are some flaps, too, under the brown shell that look as if they might be wings, only they are very,very small.

A Dark Room

Samia, the sleeping pupa, cannot move his feelers or his legs or his wing-flaps. They are all held down tightly by the stiff, thin shell. There is nothing for him to do except to slumber through all the chilly days and all the frosty nights of winter. It makes no difference to him whether the sun or the moon is shining. It is quite dark inside that thickly woven cocoon where the pupa is resting.

When Samia made his sleeping bag, he was a caterpillar—a very handsome caterpillar about four inches long. His blue-green skin was decorated with rows of pretty beadlike spikes. The two pairs of beads nearest his head were coral-red with black spines; those along the rest of his back were smaller and yellow, and the beads in the rows on his sides were pale blue. There was a row of something else, too, along each side of his body. These were little breathing holes that opened into his breathing tubes. He had no nose and he could not breathe through his mouth.

When you breathe, the air goes into your lungs where your blood is carried in veins to be purified. A caterpillar has no blood tubes (veins) to take his blood to his air supply. Instead, he has air tubes to bring air to the blood in all parts of his body.

Samia, like other caterpillars, had a food tube, called a digestive tract, that reached from his mouth to an opening at the tail end of his body. He chewed off bits of leaves by moving his jaws sidewise, not up and down. After he swallowed the pieces of a leaf, the food was changed in his digestive tract so that it could be used by his body to make him grow. When he hatched out of one of the eggs his mother laid, he had been very tiny; and he had to keep eating leaves until he was old enough to make his cocoon.

Caterpillars have silk glands in their bodies in which a liquid silk is made. Some caterpillars make so little silk that it is scarcely noticed. But Samia was one of those caterpillars that are called "giant silkworms," and he made enough silk for a large cocoon.

The silk poured out of his silk glands into a tube that opened through his lower lip. As soon as the liquid touched the air, it hardened into a threadlike fiber. Samia swung his head and pulled the silken thread this way and that, until he fastened one side of the cocoon to the branch and wove a covering all over his body. This cocoon was so large that he had plenty of room to move about in it. Next, he wove a smaller, inner bag of silk, so he was shut up in a double cocoon.

Becoming a Moth

Inside this snug sleeping bag, Samia molted his caterpillar skin. He wriggled out of it and it lay in one end of the cocoon like a little pillow. He was no longer a caterpillar. He was now a pupa. He did not rest his head on the skin pillow. This little wad lay under the tail end of the pupa.

What will happen to Samia next? Some day next spring,—perhaps in May, perhaps in June—he will break the nut-brown pupal skin which has covered his body all winter. He will push his way out through one end of his cocoon.

Next Spring, Samia Will Be a Moth

Samia will not be a pupa then—he will be a *moth* with six legs, two feathery feelers and four wings. At first the wings will be little floppy flaps, too small to use for flying. Samia will cling, back down, to the outside of his cocoon or to a branch and wait for his wings to expand. In a few hours they will be widespread and stiff enough to use. His fluffy body will be a pretty rusty-red trimmed with bands of white. His grayish wings will be bordered with tan and soft red and white. On each wing there will be a mark shaped like a crescent with a black rim.

Samia will not use his wings during the day. He will wait until after dark. As he makes his flight, the night air will be filled with the fragrance of flowers. These flowers will be holding sweet nectar for moths to drink. Moths of many kinds will visit then and pause to feast; but Samia will not take even one sip. The moths of the giant silkworms have no mouth parts they can use. The food they eat, as caterpillars, must last them all their lives.

The scent of the flowers will not interest Samia. But he will notice another odor that pleases him so much that he will fly through the night until he finds the moth that smells so sweet to him. This will be Cecropia, his mate.

Later, on some other night, Cecropia will lay a lot of eggs from which will hatch the caterpillar children of Samia and Cecropia.

Much still lies ahead of Samia, who is now a pupa taking his winter nap in his cocoon.

[This is the second of a series of illustrated nature articles by Miss Patch and Dr. Fenton, well-known nature writers for children, which is appearing on this page on the second Monday each month.]

A Queen and a Butcher Shop

HOW many people knew, until quite recently, that among her many priceless possessions, Queen Mary treasured a small butcher's shop?

The shop, with a few more toys that the Queen had kept with the greatest care since she was a little girl, arrived at the London Museum a few weeks ago. Its place now is in a corner of a glass case among the royal playthings of other queens, including the many tiny wooden dolls that Queen Victoria, when a little girl, dressed with such marvelous patience.

When the time came for Queen Mary to say good-by to Buckingham Palace, where she had lived for a number of years, and to take up her residence at Marlborough House, there was a big packing-up to be done, for she is a keen collector, and has many very valuable possessions, so many, in fact, that it became necessary to part with some of her treasures. And so it happened that Mr. Bull the Butcher's shop—which perhaps was one of the things she treasured most—a doll's china tea service, a miniature mahogany table, bureau, chest of drawers, sofa, and grand piano, were sent by special messenger to the museum.

The grand piano was given to the Queen when she was five years old, and opens to form a workbox, fitted with sewing utensils in mother-o'-pearl. The china tea service, which must have been used at many a doll's party, is decorated with little blue and pink flowers and a gold band.

Page Mr. Bull

The bureau has a number of tiny drawers that pull in and out; the sofa, which looks a little bit hard for a gentle doll to repose upon, is upholstered in rose brocade.

One looks in vain for Mr. Bull inside his shop, for the place is empty. Even the little hooks round the window are bereft of joints. Evidently the butcher has gone, taking his meat with him.

Princess May, as Queen Mary was called when a child, was devoted to her dolls, and to her first wonderful dolls' house, which has been on view in the London Museum for some time. She had a whole family of waxen children which she named after various members of the royal family, and one small wooden doll with a fixed smile called "Victoria."

She was fond of outdoor games, too, which she played with her brothers in Richmond Park.

"My word, what a bonnie girl she was: as full of fun as a young kitten," said one of the park keepers, when talking of her many years afterward. "Many's the time she played rounders and hide-and-seek with my little kiddies, who are grown men and women now."

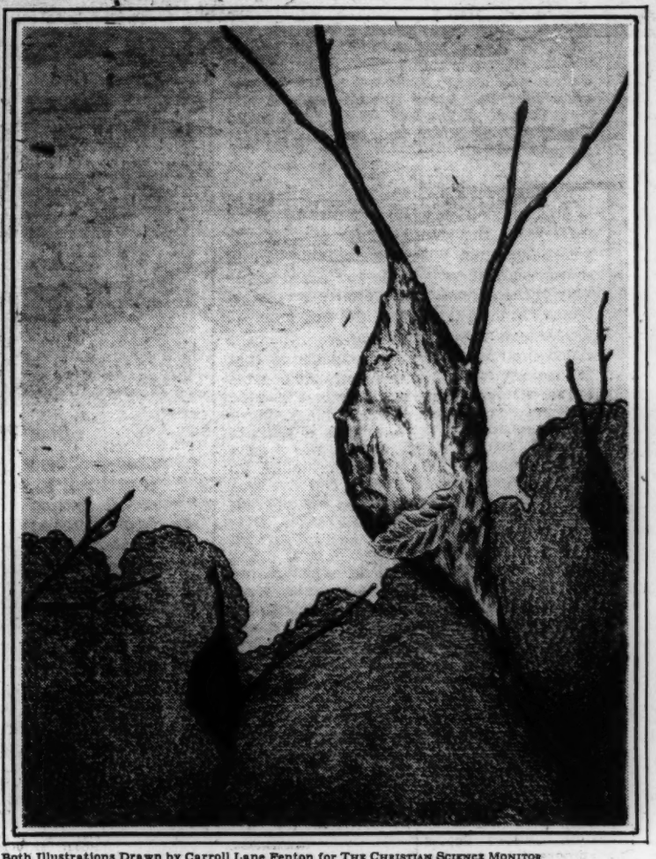
"I'll tell you another secret," he added, lowering his voice, "she used to play cricket! She'd first of all watch our boys play, and laugh, and shout over the game; and when they'd gone, she'd bring her brothers along and get them to bowl to her."

Sharing Gifts

The royal family has always been known for its thoughtfulness for others, especially for the poor. When Queen Mary was Princess of Wales she made it the custom for her children to work for charities, one hour a week being spent in making something of practical use for children in need, while on each of their birthdays they were expected to give to some poor child who happened to be the same age six of their toys.

At the time of the Boer War, when Lord Roberts was the hero of every boy, the Princess was talking to them about this giving away of toys, and pointing out that they must choose those which they really cared for and not those they were tired of. "Then, Mama," said Prince Edward, "I must part with my statue of 'Bobs.'"

Perhaps it was because she cared so much for her little butcher's shop that the Queen gave it away.



Both Illustrations Drawn by Carroll Lane Fenton for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Samia Is Taking His Winter Nap Inside This Silken Cocoon

Old Tinkley Rings Again

"OH DEAR, oh de-ar!" Jean looked up at the town hall. "What's the matter?" she asked Old Tinkley, the bell that swung in the little tower at the top.

"I'm upset," it answered sadly. "Suppose you had just heard that after hundreds and hundreds of years you were not wanted any more, you might cry!"

Jean thought hard. "Yes, I might," she admitted. "Please tell me more."

"Well, last evening the Mayor and all the Town Councilors came and stared at me, without saying, 'Excuse us!' and they agreed that I wasn't needed now. So they said they would throw me away.

"They say I am too loud. But it isn't my fault that my voice has gone shrill after all these centuries of work. They might have given me the chance of going without being sent," he continued. "I'm very much upset."

Jean felt upset, too. Old Tinkley always wakened her in the morning, and clanged her to sleep at night, and she felt she could hardly go on without it. When she got home she asked her fisherman father if it was true that the bell was to be taken down.

"Yes," he replied, "and we are all very sorry, for it's an old curfew bell, and used to ring to tell people to put out their fires in the evening."

The Curfew Bell

After that Jean went to school by the shore road each morning, so that she could speak to Old Tinkley on the way.

"It's very kind of you to bother with an old thing that nobody wants," the bell would begin sadly.

"Silly Billy," she would interrupt it, "lots of us want you, and I don't think you'll really go."

But one day she heard that the bell was coming down during the next week, and she was rather glad that it was a misty morning, so that Old Tinkley wouldn't notice how sad she was feeling.

It's voice sounded rather muffled when it answered her good morning.

"I'm heard and not seen today," it declared, "and soon I shall neither be heard nor seen!"

A Fog at Sea

While Jean was in school the pleasant mist decided to become an unpleasant sea fog, which grew thicker and thicker so that the school children could hardly find their way home in the middle of the day.

"The fishing fleet would never have set out this morning if they had expected this," Jean's mother declared. "But your father thought it would soon clear up."

"How will Daddy and the others get back?" asked Jean.

The children had to grope their way to school that afternoon and Jean was nearly lost when suddenly, from overhead, a bell rang out: "Heard and not seen, heard and not seen!"

"Thank you!" she called to her friend. "Now I know where I am."

It was during the afternoon that she had a wonderful idea.

"Please, Miss Gubbins," she said to the teacher, waving her hand excitedly in the air. "Why don't they ring the Town-Hall bell, so that the fishing fleet will know where they are and get home safely?"

Miss Gubbins seemed quite interested in the proposal, and told the headmaster about it. The headmaster nodded thoughtfully and telephoned to the Mayor, and the Mayor spoke to his servant, and the servant asked Old Tinkley if he would oblige.

"With pleasure!" Old Tinkley answered immediately, and rang as loudly as it could from the little tower.

Far out at sea the fishermen heard its voice: "Here, here, here. Here, here, here!"

"Why, that's Old Tinkley!" they exclaimed with delight, and steering their boats toward the sound soon arrived safely in the harbor.

"Thank you!" they called through the fog as they passed the Town Hall.

"Don't mention it," said the bell. "It has been a thrilling day for me I assure you."

"But we shall mention it," they answered. "And if anyone talks about pulling you down now, we shall refuse to go fishing for the town."

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

P for Pussy

"Pussy-cat, Pussy-cat,
Where have you been?"
"I've been up to London
To see the Queen!"

"Pussy-cat, Pussy-cat,
What did you there?"
"I played with a little ball
Under a chair."

Where Was Caroline Ann?

THE sun crept over the trees and put a round, bright eye to the chink of Caroline Ann's window. A long beam of light went darting into the room, disturbing the shadows, but there was no Caroline Ann to greet it.

"Dear me!" said the sun. "I must be too early this morning, unless Caroline Ann is already awake and has gone out before me."

He busied himself with his tasks, brightening up the morning, painting the clouds, gilding the grass which was sparkling under the frost. He climbed up a little higher and looked over the countryside, but nowhere could he see Caroline Ann.

"I'd better tell her mother about it," he thought to himself, and sent down one of his long golden rays to act as messenger, for by that time he was too far on his day's journey to come down himself. But Caroline Ann's mother was already up and about, and was just going into her little daughter's room to tell her it was time to get up.

"Wake up, sleepy head!" she said to Caroline Ann's room because, of course, she did not know that Caroline Ann was not to be seen.

The Sunlight Raced In

The drowsy morning shadows were still resting in the corners, so she crossed over to the window to draw back the curtains. "Whisk!" they went on one side. "Whisk!" they went on the other. The sunlight positively raced into the room, chasing the shadows out.

The bedclothes were all tucked up neatly just as if Caroline Ann were inside, but although there was a little dent in the pillow to say "She WAS here, but she isn't now!" there was no little tousled golden head to greet the sun. There was only, in the very middle of the pink quilted eiderdown, a very surprising, a very large, Lump!

"I wonder if she can be in here," said Caroline Ann's mother, peeping into the cupboard and shaking her little daughter's dresses just as if Caroline Ann might fall out! "No, she's not there! Perhaps she is behind the toy chest, or in the toy chest, or under the bed."

"I'm in a CAVE!" said the Very Large Lump.

"I really didn't know we had any caves in this house," said Caroline Ann's mother. "But I can look, of course. Hullo, Sun, have you seen Caroline Ann or a cave anywhere about?"

"Now I'm in a CASTLE!" said the Very Large Lump getting larger and larger until it was quite tall—just about as tall as Caroline Ann. This Very Tall Lump rose right out of the middle of the bed, with the pink quilted eiderdown spreading in wide folds all around it.

"I didn't know we had a castle, either," remarked Caroline Ann's mother. "Perhaps it grew in the night, like a toadstool. Is it a nice castle?"

"Very nice. It's very, very dark, with lots of little spiky holes where the light comes through. It's very secret and special."

"I'm a BEAR!" said the Very Tall Lump, not so tall as before, but still very lumpy. It was making the most surprising growls. "Gr-r-r. Gr-r-r," just like that.

"A teddy bear, I hope," said Caroline Ann's mother. "They're the nicest."

Then Came a Mouse

"I'm a MOUSE!" said the Very Lumpy Lump going very, very flat and small until it was hardly a lump at all. A corner of the pink eiderdown began to curl back as if someone were pulling it from inside. "I'm a mouse," said a very small voice, and began to squeak and make scratchy noises.

"When you go out of the room," said the Mouse, "I will come out of my little house and eat up all the crumbs on the carpet."

"You will find some much nicer crumbs on the table in the dining room if you come down to breakfast, Miss Mouse," said Caroline Ann's mother. "But perhaps mice don't like breakfast—cereal and toast and things like that."

"Oh, yes!" said the Mouse under the eiderdown. "Yes, they do. Please."

"They must be dressed first, then."

"I AM DRESSED!" said Caroline Ann, coming from under the pink eiderdown. "That was the surprise for you. That was why I was hiding."

She certainly was dressed—in a way. Her socks were on, but one was tucked down into her small red shoe. Her dress was inside out, and the buttons were done up rather funnily but, all said and done, she was dressed.

"And washed," said Caroline Ann. "And brushed."

"That was very clever of you," said her mother. "All by yourself, too. And you were very quiet! Shall we go down to breakfast now and tell Daddy all about it?"

"O-oh, yes," said Caroline Ann. "But let's be mousy-quiet going downstairs, and then we'll surprise him, too."

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The Home Forum

A Poet of the Countryside

A POET has two lives, for he lives both as a poet and as a man.

Edward Thomas was one of those who, when war broke out in 1914, was of military age. He had till then written prose; but, as a critic, he had reviewed a great many books of verse, bringing his fine taste to bear upon that task. He made an anthology of poetry, wrote one novel, entitled "The Happy-Go-Lucky-Morgans," and a good deal of writing which he himself regarded simply as bread-and-butter stuff, too often spun out to meet the publisher's demand for a book of a certain thickness. The prose works which constituted his serious claim as a literary artist are those which were within his peculiar province, part tale, part essay, a mixture which set his pen and his imagination free. Next to his poetry, these are important, because in them he was a poet; and indeed the oft-repeated assertion that the war made him a poet should be qualified by the fact that, as he was then no longer tied to his daily task of providing for a family with his pen, and had leisure to write, he turned to poetry.

ABOUT THAT TIME it happened that he became acquainted with Robert Frost, the American poet, who was on a visit to England. The two men found much in common: their mutual love of the country, their care for the integrity of thought, their dislike of stereotyped poetical phraseology, and a hundred ideas incident to these, brought them closely into contact with each other. Edward Thomas already possessed a style of writing which was highly refined and simplified, so that the transition was natural from that reticent prose to phrases which could be written as lines of verse.

That other transition from civil to military life, whatever trepidation he may have felt, was made without complaint. Well-used to early-rising, he was probably afoot before the camp; and he declared that the army boot, if cared for properly, was better than any kind he had ever known before. As a private soldier, in fact, the poet was happy and free. There were risks; but, for the time being, he could undertake training with a body well inured to exercise, could find ample leisure to roam the countryside with a quiet mind and a ready notebook.

THE "EARLY" POEMS, so to speak, for they were all written within a short period, instantly revealed a practiced hand. Groups of them were gathered and sent, under the *nom de plume* of "Edward Eastaway," to various editors he knew who, not recognizing in the poems by an unknown hand the qualities of fine poetry, rejected them. Several poems found their way into a new journal called Form and a few were assembled in the first of all his published books of poetry. When the true authorship became known, there was no longer a difficulty about acceptance; but general acceptation—if living poets ever find that—had still to be won.

The war produced numbers of "war poets," men whose work was only beginning, and some who were already known. War-interest, if it helped, was too temporary to bestow more than a passing fame. Rupert Brooke's reputation has scarcely survived from that time, although a single poem of his (or some lines from it) is still quoted. Siegfried Sassoon, also a war-poet, has continued as a prose writer. And so it goes. But Edward Thomas depends upon the peculiar restraint and beauty of his work, not upon events outside of literature, which must be on its own grounds good or bad. He was free of any sedulous care for fame, answering his own question: "What will they do when I am gone?" with:

"It is plain
That they will do without me as the rain
Can do without the flowers and the grass."

Only the other day, however, a collection was made of poems written about him by his friends. When Thomas met Robert Frost, then a discouraged, unknown writer, he was established but weary himself, without any clear idea of what he would do. Frost found encouragement in England, and afterward at home in America.

W. H. DAVIES, A poet who had great cause to be grateful for Thomas's helpfulness during his early years, thought it strange that, despite great efforts, not a single poem could be sold to hearten this new poet. He was indeed beginning at the beginning, where there is nothing. It was not until October of 1916 that a collected volume established Edward Thomas's claims, and it became generally known that "Eastaway" was a disguise deliberately adopted to prevent people from being confined by what they knew or thought of him already. Those who knew him best found it hard to think of him as a soldier at all, since he was a quiet man, a scholar and open-air naturalist. In person he was lean and tall; he had blue eyes, and hair of a dull yellow color; his face was serious and shrewd, but a humorous expression lurked about his mouth. Dressed in what may be described as a "string" suit, fitting loosely, and hatless, he made a picturesque, though not a self-conscious figure on the roads where he loved to walk. A stick longer than the ordinary cut from the hedge, and his dog "Rags," completes the picture.

TO ONE SMALL house he used to arrive on the heels of his postcard, and go with the boys to bathe in the sea. He might be found there, listening to a sweet young voice singing "Land of my Fathers" and "Kelvin Grove," his face intent. And sometimes he himself would sing in the rough style of a countryman, taking his turn in the inn-parlor. It might be "The Raggle-Taggle Gypsies."

As a talker, Thomas was excellent. He did not merely utter opinions, or fire off remarks, or deal in small-talk; nor, on the other hand, did he discourse pompously for effect, as some literary men do. He always had interesting thoughts; personal ways of looking at things; and frequently amusing and striking stories to tell. Like all good conversationalists, he knew when to listen also, and how to keep the balance even. It is told how, with one silent friend, he walked for twelve miles without saying a word—a walk which both men enjoyed hugely.

EASILY DISTRACTED FROM his work, he used to go from home when writing a book and hide himself in some remote place. By that means he could better concentrate upon writing, and then have the pleasure of returning home freshly to his family and garden and the lighter labor of reviewing books. Later he had a study away from the house, where he could be undisturbed. In a letter to W. H. Hudson, he refers to the last time he sat there, idle, where he had never before done anything but work, feeling strangely disconnected. Hard as he had to apply himself to his "trade" of writing, he disliked "gas-fire" poets: men who spun out artificial effeminate stuff, poseurs and bores of all kinds. He was, in fact, not afflicted with those temperamental vagaries which are so commonly and wrongly attributed to artists.

TWENTY YEARS HAVE GONE since the passing of Edward Thomas. In the interval his work has received a great deal of attention, and books have been written about him. It is unfortunate that no examples of his poems can be printed with this; but they are, after all, available to anybody who cares to get them. His subject-matter is simple, that which would naturally come within the notice of a man who loved nature and was able to express his thought and emotions. There is nothing of the sentimental townsman there: he shows people and things as they are, the rain and the wind and the sun also. He used to say, talking of fine writing, that nothing should be written which could not equally be spoken across the table among ordinary people. He admired Swift as perhaps the greatest of prose writers; and he said it was simply fine talk, conversation upon a high level. But, as he had great numbers of friends among literary people whose work and character were extremely varied, his sympathies must have been wide. It might, indeed, be harder to unite his friends than it was for him to bind them to himself with that sincere and deep affection which has already outlasted a good many years and is even now ardent and expressive.

JAMES GUTHRIE

Still Between Drifted Banks

THE LAST leaves flutter downward and are gone,
While yet the swan,
Like snow that has withstood the summer,
Floats on.
The brown duck and the drake
Ride in his wake
Along the ripples, shake
The crystal from their wings
And, trailing silver wedges,
Glide, as upon a mission, to the sedges.

Oh bird of kings, Oh living snow amid the summer,
When you at length give over
Before the whiteness of a mightier comer,
Still between drifted banks these two shall hover,
One dark as furrowed fields, and one
Bearing across the black of open water
A head as green as summer in the sun.

ELEANOR BALDWIN

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$9.00	Three months	$2.25
Six months	$4.50	One month	75c

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building
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CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SELF-PORTRAIT BY LUCAS VAN LEYDEN OF UNKNOWN DATE

THE town of Leyden has not only played a notable part in the history of the Netherlands, it has also been prominent in the history of the art and civilization of the country. Many artists chose Leyden to live in and some of the most celebrated Dutch masters, among them Rembrandt and Lucas van Leyden, were born there.

The Leyden School of painting was distinguished by the penetration of its painters. Lucas van Leyden was one of the first to concentrate on portraying the character of a man rather than in rendering his features accurately. Rembrandt, who was born more than a hundred years after him, succeeded in penetrating so deeply into the minds of his models that few masters have equaled him.

Lucas van Leyden was born about 1494, the son of the painter Huig Jacobsz. At an early age he showed talent, as is evident in some etchings which date from about 1508. It is not known who taught him the technique of etching. In the year 1509 the influence on Van Leyden of his second master, Cornelis Engelbrechtsen, becomes apparent. His biographers, of whom Carel van Mander knew the artist's grandson, almost seem to regard Van Leyden as an infant prodigy. His works indeed show remarkable precocity. It was engraving, however, that made him famous, and it was not until the nineteenth century that his paintings attracted the notice of art connoisseurs. Since that date admiration for them has grown steadily. His *oeuvre* consists of a few religious subjects, a small number of *genre* pieces and some portraits.

One of the most interesting paintings by Van Leyden is a self-portrait, now in the Duke Anton Ulrich Museum at Brunswick. A. Stock made an engraving of it about the date 1620 and mentions that Lucas painted the portrait when he was about fifteen years of age. This seems scarcely plausible, even if we accept the fact that the artist was unusually precocious.

This portrait has been compared with a few other works of the artist, among them a self-portrait showing him seated in a congregation listening to a sermon, in the Rijksmuseum at Amsterdam. There is also the portrait of 1521 by Dürer, which was made when the two artists met each other at Antwerp. Upon this occasion Dürer wrote in his diary: "Mich hat zu Gast geladen Meister Lucas, der in Kupfer sticht, ist ein kleines Männlein und bürtig von Leyden aus Holland." The difference in time between the portraits in question and the one at Brunswick is certainly not more than eleven or twelve years, but art historians have not yet been able to date this portrait definitely. According to some, Lucas was about eighteen, according to others twenty-five or thereabouts. Appreciation of the work, however, will not suffer from these trifling gaps in its history.

For the period in which it was painted, it is a remarkable portrait. We see a young, self-confident man, with bright, sharp and searching eyes. There is a somewhat melancholy line about his mouth. The contrast of color is well planned, notably in the treatment of the black berét on the fairish hair.

To a Painting by Werner Peiner

THERE is a music over this field.
The oxen are like heavy, majestic notes
In the melody of the furrows
And the undulation of the dark hill.
Three trees stand here.
Through the winter they waited,
And now below them seed is given to the earth.
Beautiful are the ripples
Where the plow has turned up the fresh earth.
Here is a jug of fresh water for the farmer
(Melody of water and rivers flowing)
And a basket filled with fruit.
The oxen move
And the man moves
And the trees remain—
And the music.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Emerson in Search of Carlyle

IN PARIS he found an old acquaintance, Oliver Wendell Holmes, with whom he went to a dinner in honor of General Lafayette. But he did not remain long in France. He wanted to get to England, to the Old Home, the land from which every one of his ancestors had come. There were men he wanted to meet there; in particular one man, as yet but slightly known either in England or America. This was Thomas Carlyle. Before he knew his name Waldo had read with approval and interest the unsigned articles with their unmistakable quality, appearing from time to time in different reviews; and when finally the author made himself known, he decided that here was one man he could not afford to miss. No one he knew had any contact with Carlyle, nor could he discover so much as where he lived. But find him he would. . . .

Ireland (Alexander), luckily, was able to inform his new friend where to find Carlyle. The Carlyles, Thomas and Jane, had been in Edinburgh earlier in the year, where Thomas was gathering material for his article "The Diamond Necklace," which marked the beginning of his interest in the French Revolution. He had also had "Sartor Resartus" accepted by Fraser's Magazine, but its publication in that periodical had been received, so the editor informed the writer, "with unqualified dissatisfaction."

"He was considerably disheartened at that, Mr. Emerson," Ireland said. "So much so that he decided to return to a little farm, Craigenputtock, where the pair have been living for the past five years. It's a lonely spot, and it's a hard life they lead there, but I think it'll be a pleasant thing for Mr. Carlyle to receive your visit."

It proved a pleasant thing for both Carlyle and Emerson.

Emerson's wish that he might meet a friend to whom he should be drawn instantly and wholly, as he had been to Ellen, was fulfilled. And Carlyle was not only greatly flattered by the visit of this young American divine, coming over thousands of miles to seek him out, but deeply attracted to him. The two tramped the heather together, talking, all that afternoon, and for most of the night before the fire in the study, for Carlyle would not hear of his visitor leaving before the next day. Carlyle was a marvellous talker, full of passion, enthusiasm, invective, scorn; Emerson was a perfect listener. They were entirely different from each other, yet there was at once and always a singularly real sympathy between them. In moral integrity, in unflattering sincerity, in mental calibre they were equal; and they loved each other through the rest of their lives, probably all the better because they rarely met, so that the differences of temperament that might have proved a barrier in close contact had no power, while the essential qualities that ruled each remained clear and binding. Emerson was somewhat disappointed in not finding the guide he had hoped for, but he found what was better, the companion to his own spirit. While Carlyle, writing Lord Houghton soon after the visit, said that he did not know what had brought Emerson, but that, when he left, "I watched him climb the hill that would take him out of sight, but I didn't go with him to see him descend. I preferred to watch him vanish like an angel."—From "Youth's Captain," by HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE. (New York: Longmans, Green.)

Forgiveness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MOST of us have been taught from childhood to express sorrow and regret for doing wrong and for making mistakes. But perhaps we have not all stopped to consider that a mere verbal expression of regret does not entitle us to forgiveness, whether the wrong we think or do involves others or only ourselves.

Repentance must be heartfelt if we would experience true forgiveness. But some of us may find that though really wishing to turn from our mistakes, we are continually repeating them, and that consequently our progress is slow and our happiness impaired. Is not our great need, then, to reach the point in our experience where we no longer repeat these mistakes, but forsake them through realizing their unreal nature?

We are enabled to take this progressive step through the teachings of Christian Science. In the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we learn that God, divine Life and Love, is the only power and presence, and that man, His perfect reflection, is subject only to the law of God, the law which is wholly good. Therefore, these errors which seem to have claimed so much of our attention are not true or real, because they have not come from God, the Giver of all good. They are the result of our ignorance of the true nature of God and of man made in His image and likeness. With unbounded joy we learn that in the real universe, where "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good," there is no room for evil of any kind, whatever its name or nature seems to be to human sense.

Perhaps, while at our daily tasks, we entertain thoughts of hatred, impurity, revenge, loss, or dishonesty, because our lot seems hard and the way difficult. But we learn in Christian Science that no evil thought is true or real, because it has no origin in God, divine Truth. When we turn wholeheartedly to the spiritual understanding of man as the beloved child of God, divine Love, evil thoughts are replaced by love, purity, kindness, honesty, and a desire for more spiritual enlightenment. In this process of right thinking we lose the ills of the flesh, which, Christian Science teaches, are the result of false, material thinking. Thus we learn the significance of Mrs. Eddy's words on page 497 of Science and Health, where she says, "We acknowledge God's forgiveness of sin in the destruction of sin and the spiritual understanding that casts out evil as unreal."

What glorious opportunities for progress we have as we daily strive to see only the good, pure, harmonious man of God's creating; as we look for the good, the perfect way, in every situation! The forsaking of evil in our own thinking through the understanding of man's at-one-ment with God casts out evil as unreal, and is found to be the only true method of forgiveness or eradication of evil beliefs.

How tenderly our Master, Christ Jesus, taught humanity the lesson of forgiveness during his wondrous ministry! On one occasion, when healing the man sick of the palsy, he said, "Thy sins be forgiven thee." Then, seeing that his words were not understood, he added, "Whether is easier, to say, Thy sins be forgiven thee; or to say, Arise, and walk?" In the latter words the Master implied that the realization of his spiritual nature as a child of God would free the man from the sin or error which had caused the disease. Thus, when the Christ-command came to him, "Arise, take up thy bed, and go unto thine house," the man arose immediately and went to his house. The forgiveness or destruction of the error which had bound him for so long, sent him forth free and whole.

Today, amidst the rush and roar of a busy world, the teachings of Christian Science tenderly reveal man's natural, harmonious, and joyous state of being, and his exemption from all evil. On pages 59 and 60 of "Unity of Good" Mrs. Eddy writes: "Jesus came to rescue men from these very illusions to which he seemed to conform: from the illusion which calls sin real, and man a sinner, needing a Saviour; the illusion which calls sickness real, and man an invalid, needing a physician; the illusion that death is as real as Life. From such thoughts—mortal inventions, one and all—Christ Jesus came to save men, through ever-present and eternal good."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Megbocsátás

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

LEGTÖBBEN már gyermekkorunkban megtanúltuk, hogy rossz tettekért vagy tévedésekért sajnálatot és megbánást kell kifejezni. De talán nem mindannyian fontoltuk azt meg, hogy a sajnálkozásnak csupán szavakban való kifejezése nem jogosít minket bocsánatra, valjon a rossz, melyet gondoltunk vagy elkövettünk, csak önmagunkat vagy másokat is érint.

A bűnbánatnak a szívből kell jönni, ha igazi bocsánatban akarunk részesedni. De vannak akik esetleg azt tapasztalták, hogy bár tényleg el akarnak tévedéseiktől fordúlni, azokat folytonosan megismétlik, s hogy ennek következtében lassú a haladásuk és zavart a boldogságuk. Nem arra van tehát nagy szükségünk, hogy fejlődésünknek azon fokát érjük el, ahol tévedéseinket nem fogjuk többé megismételni, hanem valótlan voltuk megértése által el fogunk tőlük válni?

A Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) tanításai segélyével meg tudjuk tenni a haladás ezen lépését. A tankönyvből, Mary Baker Eddy "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"—éből (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) megtanúljuk, hogy az Isten, az isteni Élet és Szeretet, az egyetlen hatalom és jelenlét, és hogy az ember, az Ő tökéletes visszatükröződése, csak az Isten törvényének, azon törvénynek ami egészen jó, van alávetve. Ezért ezen tévedések, melyek figyelmünk oly nagy részét vették látszólag igénybe, nem valódiak vagy igaziak, mert nem Istentől, a minden jó Adójától származtak. E tévedések az Isten, és az Ő képmására és hasonlatosságára teremtett ember valódi természetére vonatkozó tudatlanságunk eredménye. Határtalan örömmel tudjuk meg, hogy a valódi világegyetemben, ahol „látá Isten, hogy minden a mit teremtett vala, imé igen jó," semmiféle gonosznak nincs helye, bármi is legyen látszólag az emberi felfogásban lévő neve vagy természete.

Mindennapi kötelességeink teljesítése közben, mert sorsunk keménynek és utunk nehéznek látszott, esetleg gyűlölet, erkölcstelenség, boszú, veszteség, vagy becstelenség gondolataival foglalkoztunk. De a Krisztusi Tudományban azt tanúljuk, hogy semmiféle gonosz gondolat nem lehet igazi vagy valódi, mert nem Istentől, az isteni Igazságtól származik. Mikor egész szívünkkel az embernek, mint az Isten, az isteni Szeretet szeretett gyermekének szellemileg megértett mivoltához fordulunk, gonosz gondolatok szeretettel, tisztasággal, jósággal, becsületességgel, és további szellemi felvilágosítás utáni vágyakozással cserélődnek fel. A helyes gondolkozás ezen folyamata útján a test minden baját elveszítjük, melyek a Krisztusi Tudomány tanításai szerint a hamis, anyagi gondolkozás eredményei. Igy tanúljuk meg Mrs. Eddy ezen szavainak jelentőségét (Science and Health, 497-ik oldal): „Istennek bűnbocsánatát mi a bűn elpusztításában ismerjük el és azon szellemi tudásban, mely a gonoszt mint valótlanságot veti ki."

A haladásnak milyen dicsőséges alkalmai nyílnak meg előttünk, mikor csak az Isten által teremtett jó, tiszta, harmónikus embert próbáljuk minden nap meglátni; mikor minden helyzetben a jót, a tökéletes utat keressük! A gonosznak gondolkozásunkban való oly megtagadása, mely az ember Istennel való egyességének megértésén alapszik, a gonoszt mint valótlanságot veti ki, és ez a megbocsátásnak, vagy a gonosz hiedelmek kiirtásának egyetlen igazi módja.

Milyen gyengéden tanította csodálatos munkálkodásában Mesterünk, Jézus Krisztus, az emberiseget a megbocsátás leckéjére! Egy alkalommal, mikor a gutaütött embert gyógyította meg, ezt mondta: „Megbocsáttattak néked a te bűneid." S mikor látta, hogy nem értették meg, ezt tette hozzá: „Mert mi könnyebb, ezt mondani-é: Megbocsáttattak néked a te bűneid; vagy ezt mondani: Kelj föl és járj?" Ezen szavaiban a Mester rámutatott arra, hogy mint Isten gyermeke, szellemi létének megpillantása fel fogja szabadítani az embert attól a bűntől, vagy tévedéstől, mely a betegséget okozta. Igy, mikor a Krisztus parancsát—„Kelj föl, vedd a te ágyadat, és eredj haza"—hallotta, az ember azonnal fölkelt és bement a házába. Az őt oly sokáig lekötő tévedésnek megbocsátása, vagy elpusztítása szabad és egészséges embert tett belőle.

Ma, egy sürgő-forgó világ siettsége és zaja közepette, a Krisztusi Tudomány tanításai szeretetteljesen feltárják az ember természetes, harmónikus és örömteljes állapotát, és minden gonoszságtól való mentességét. „Unity of Good" (A Jó Egysége) 59 és 60-ik oldalán Mrs. Eddy ezt írja: „Jézus azért jött közénk, hogy megmentse az embereket azoktól az illúziótól, melyekben látszólag ő is részt vett: azon illúziótól, mely a bűnt valóságnak mondja és az embert bűnösnek, kinek Üdvözítőre van szüksége; azon illúziótól, mely a betegseget valóságnak mondja és az embert szenvedőnek, kinek orvosra van szüksége; azon illúziótól, mely szerint a halál ép oly valódi min. az Élet. Jézus Krisztus azért jött el hozzánk, hogy az embereket megmentse az ilyen gondolatoktól—halandó találmányok, egytől egyig,—az örökke jelenlévő és örök jó által."

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar forditasban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágositást.

Bird of the Spray

THE water-ouzel fears neither man nor beast; for under the cataract of spray where he nests, he knows he is safer from man than is a grizzly. He must have a soul of fire; for he is as gay and sprightly in 40° below as in 86° above. He wears a waterproof coat of gray that sheds the moisture in beads. He doesn't just dash through the spray as though he feared a ducking. He lives in it, and as though that were not daring enough, he skims on the foam. He breasts the falling torrents. He dives under and comes up dry—and singing. . . .

He has been heard singing at four in the morning and he has been heard singing at nine at night. And then, how does he teach his babies to fly in that tempest of water? Other birds have to get a tail for rudder and balance; and then have to be coaxed out of their nest and take their first flop with a gasp of terror. Other birds watch the weather before they begin house building; but be the spring late or early, this little chap builds in April. His song at mating is the low flute note of the blue warbler, but he sings only to the stream, not to other birds. He can breast the wildest current because his body is so light, and his coat sheds the water in beads, and his pace is half swim, half flight. He sings when he dives and he sings when he comes up showering the water beads from his wings. His quick eyesight is his sentry from other birds of prey and his quick motion his defense and his color his screen. And most curious of all, unlike other water birds, he is not web-footed. He is afraid of nothing on earth. He will nest beside the noisiest water-power machinery or right under the tourist's nose; but always it is also under the spray.—From "Enchanted Trails of Glacier Park," by AGNES C. LAUT. (New York: McBride.)

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Seamen's Strike at Boston Docks Fizzles Out; Connors Opposes Further Taxing of Race Tracks

Boston Today

Seamen's Strike Fails to Register

Boston's waterfront strike was a strike in name only today. Vessels coming in, came in. Vessels scheduled to depart, sailed.

Shipping was not tied up by the leftist or insurgent wing of the International Seamen's Union which is out in sympathy with the strike called on the Pacific coast. The only vessels not moving were four laid up by their owners and taken out of service in the intercoastal runs.

These vessels were the west coast steamers Arizonan of the American Hawaiian Line, the William Luckenbach and the Dorothy Luckenbach and the Oakmar of the Calmaf Line

When the American-flag steamer American Farmer arrived this morning from London, a detail of Boston police was on hand at the East Boston pier. A delegate, representing union members of the crew, came ashore with instructions to telephone the I. S. U. headquarters in New York for orders. While awaiting his return the crew began the eight-hour job of unloading 1000 tons of freight for this port. Agent George W. Howard said he anticipated no trouble and that the vessel would sail tonight for New York.

The American Farmer brought in 39 passengers and eight others from the American Shipper which re-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

Speeding Trains In Trans-Sea Radio

New Haven railroad officials today were congratulating themselves over the first and very successful trans-Atlantic radio relay yesterday between their streamlined train, "The Comet," and the "Flying Hamburger" of the German State Railways. While the Comet sped under leaden late afternoon skies between Boston and Providence and the Hamburger moved under starlit skies between Hamburg and Berlin, Howard S. Palmer, New Haven's president, and John McNamara, WBZ program manager, conversed with Roderick Dietze aboard the German train. Later Dr. Kurt Sell, German radiocasting representative in the United States, gave a German translation of the event for German listeners only.

A score of people seated in the Comet as it got under way at the South Station yesterday afternoon at 3:20 heard the loudspeakers aboard the train announce the opening of this NBC tenth anniversary program with musical phrases from Ferde Grofé's "Tabloid Suite." In rapid succession control passed from the Cleveland police shortwave system to a submarine in the Hudson and thence to the top of Pikes Peak. Intense excitement raged in the Comet when it was realized that the program control would shortly pass to the speeding train.

As the Comet sped along at a speed of 70 miles an hour and up-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Prison Inmate Proposes to Stay

Because his work is steadier and his income larger as a prison carpenter, Joseph Treboski, formerly of Worcester, is doing everything possible to continue his residence at the State Prison in Charlestown. Treboski, who is serving from two and a half to four years for a breaking and entering charge, becomes eligible for release on Nov. 21.

Whether he likes it or not, however, the State Board of Parole said today that Prisoner Treboski must leave his Charleston cell on Nov. 21. The Board added that every effort would be made to find Treboski employment and a home among friends. He is a carpenter who specializes in wood carving and mosaic work and has a large bank account at the prison. Said Treboski:

"I didn't want to come here when I was sentenced but now that I am here, I'm not going to leave."

The Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing, cloudiness tonight; Tuesday probably ocasional light rain; becoming colder late Tuesday or at night, possibly with a snow flurry, moderate to fresh southerly winds, shifting to west and northwest.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy with light rain or snow beginning late tonight or Tuesday; colder Tuesday and Tuesday night.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, probably light rains in the north portion Tuesday and light rains in the west portions beginning late tonight or Tuesday, changing to snow flurries Tuesday; colder Tuesday afternoon and night.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; colder Tuesday afternoon and tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southerly winds becoming fresh and shifting to northwest Tuesday; mostly overcast tonight and Tuesday, probably light rains over the north portions Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	40	40	Minneapolis	36	28
Bermuda	72	70	New Orleans	60	60
Chicago	30	28	New York	42	40
Denver	32	30	Norfolk	52	52
Helena	14	14	Philadelphia	44	42
Jacksonville	66	64	St. Louis	28	28
Kansas City	32	32	San Francisco	50	50
Los Angeles	56	56	Washington	42	42
Miami	76	74			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 9.
B—Minimum, Nov. 8.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 8 p. m.; height, 8.5 feet.
Tuesday, 8:34 a. m.; height, 9.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:58 p. m.

by a Staff Photographer

William H. Ensign — Charles F. Connors (Chairman)
Members of Massachusetts Racing Commission

Koussevitzky Again Honored

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of Boston's Symphony Orchestra, received word this morning of his promotion to commander in the French Legion of Honor.

News of the appointment came by telephone to Dr. Koussevitzky from the French consulate in Boston shortly before he left his home for the morning rehearsal. The citation will be sent from the headquarters of the French embassy in Washington.

The popular conductor became a chevalier several years ago and was made an officer in 1930.

Harvard Hears Of New Asteroid

Cabled report of the discovery of an astronomical body hitherto unknown was received this morning at Harvard College Observatory, clearing house for astronomical news in the Western Hemisphere. The cable was dispatched from Copenhagen, where the astronomical service of the Eastern Hemisphere centers.

Discovery of the peculiar asteroid was made by Dr. Kwelk, member of the Observatory staff, at Poznan, Poland. The asteroid is said to be very similar to the Delporte object found last February, and which startled astronomers by appearing close to the earth.

The rapidly moving asteroid is in the ninth magnitude—invisible to the naked eye. Astronomical data follows: Position; right ascension, two hours, 35 minutes. Declination: South, six degrees, four minutes. Proper motion: One degree a day. It is a member of the constellation Cetus.

Agawam Allowed Time to Reorganize

Financial trouble which has followed the Agawam Racing and Breeders Association, Inc., ever since the opening of the Agawam horse race track near Springfield was still on the organization's trail today.

Judge George C. Sweeney in the Federal District Court here gave the association until the end of March, 1937, to present a feasible plan for reorganization. At the same time he granted the operators' request for permission to return to New York interests the remainder of the $50,000 the track operators borrowed to open the 1936 racing season. Operating expenses had reduced the sum to $34,000.

The judge advised the operators to seek a workable reorganization plan, because the track property was worth more than the outstanding debts. Among those debts is one of $18,000 owed the State of Massachusetts for taxes.

Ever since the Agawam track opened financial difficulties have been plentiful. The 1935 racing season ended with a deficit. The 1936 season showed only a $2000 profit, according to figures presented in court today.

Not long ago the town of Agawam attempted to auction off the race track property to collect $6980 due on 1935 taxes. No one appeared to make a bid for the property. Raymond F. Finnegan, town collector of Agawam, explained the auction was merely a legal gesture to protect the town in case of a reorganization of the company.

Smith Paintings Shown at Museum

Paintings which have not yet been exhibited, by the famous painter of Egyptian tomb interiors, Joseph Lindon Smith, honorary curator of Egyptian art at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, will be shown, beginning tomorrow, in the Special Exhibition Galleries at the Museum.

These works were executed, through special permission of the director of the Egyptian Government's excavations, in the tombs of Giza and Sakkara, during Mr Smith's four months' visit to Egypt this year. One of the new pictures is of a ship, with all sails set and the sailors at their posts, copied from the walls of a tomb of Mereruka.

Interesting to both artist and natural scientist is the large canvas depicting hunting and swamp scenes of the Fifth Dynasty, from the tomb of Ptah-hotep. This illustrates in horizontal registers the ancient methods of hunting, trapping and fish-spearing. Among other recent paintings by Mr. Smith are an unusual representation of mourners, from a tomb of the Sixth Dynasty, and offering-bearers, musicians and dancers, from the museum's excavations at Giza.

Scythia in Port Day Behind Time

Delayed by heavy gales on the Atlantic the Cunard White Star liner Scythia, today arrived in Boston from Liverpool, Belfast and Greenock, 24 hours late, bringing with her two more examples of the popular "round the world" movement. These were Lucius O'B. Conolly and his wife, Australians, who are on world tour traversing, in their own definition, "the great land masses of the earth under their own power."

Mr. Conolly is an Australian radiocaster. Boston is the third lap of his tour. He and his wife left Australia last March and progressed by way of Java, Malaya, Siam, Japan and across Siberia by train to Europe and England. Then they jumped by boat to Boston. At Boston they expect to buy an automobile, tour to Mexico City, go up to San Francisco and back to New York. They expect to arrive in London for King Edward's coronation. They will then proceed through Europe and Africa on their way back to Australia. Their trek will take two years.

The Scythia also brought back Mirion Duane of Boston, and Octavia Peirson of Salem, two young women who have just finished a 600-mile bicycle tour of England. They were gone two months. The Scythia's log showed one day a mere day's run of 156 miles on account of heavy weather, which is in direct contrast to a normal run of 405 miles registered another day.

Mayor Urges City To Buy Fiske Pier

Purchase of Fiske wharf for $25,000 for a municipal pier—a piece of property which the city carries on the books as assessed at $135,000—was urged by Mayor Mansfield today in a special message to the City Council.

Fiske wharf runs off Atlantic avenue, in the North End. It belongs to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. It has been for sale for 16 years.

In his recommendation to the Council the Mayor called attention to the fact that the wharf lies next to the North End Park and North Ferry and emphasized that "its acquisition would seem to be very desirous from the standpoint of the city's best interests."

The Mayor's message urged reconsideration of the project which he brought before the City Council a month ago, but which that body rejected.

For the fifth time the Mayor today resubmitted his plan to reorganize 10 city engineering departments under a public works commissioner.

Racing Tracks Tax Plan Opposed

No additional tax should be placed upon horse racing in Massachusetts "because one of the two tracks in this State is bankrupt and the other did not make as much as it should have," Charles F. Connors, chairman of the Massachusetts Racing Commission, declared today.

He was appearing before the special recess commission on economy and expenditures in connection with an investigation toward determining whether greater revenue could be expected from legalized gambling in Massachusetts.

Mr. Connors, in his statement before the commission, was referring to the Agawam race track, near Springfield, as the one bankrupt. Suffolk Downs, he said, was not making sufficient money.

Mr. Connor's statement was followed by a plea from Charles F. Adams, Boston sports promoter and business man connected with the Suffolk Downs track, that no additional taxes be saddled upon the track.

He revealed that while the track made $350,000 during the past year, it had paid $1,143,661 in city, state and federal taxes. It also pointed out it would require six years at the present rate to retire the funded debt of the organization.

As far as dog racing is concerned, Mr. Connors said he was not prepared to make a statement on additional taxation as far as they are concerned.

At previous hearings during the legislative season the dog tracks were declared to be great money makers, with the track in Revere making sufficient profit in the first year to retire its debt upon the building of the plant.

During the hearing Mr. Connors stated that Massachusetts receives more revenue from horse and dog racing than any other state in the Union in the racing business.

Much of the morning session was consumed in questions and answers on the number of employees under the racing commission and the amount of their salaries. It was revealed by Mr. Connors that $37,789 was spent last year to supervise racing at the Suffolk Downs horse track.

Quincy Community Fund Drive Opens

Not a typographical error, this, but "All Begs in One Askit" is Quincy's spur to drive a Community Fund campaign to an $83,500 goal. One money-raising campaign instead of ten is the plan.

The city is conducting its first Community Chest Campaign, and until Nov. 27, municipal buildings will be adorned with pennants bearing the letters "CF." For ten days, Nov. 11 to 21, ten social service and character building organizations are uniting in soliciting funds.

With $83,500 as a goal, $1.50 has been adopted as an average per inhabitant, and $1 as the very minimum.

War Prospects In Near Future Are Discounted

Wadsworth Finds Leaders and Peoples in Europe Against Force of Arms

Sentiment Changing

After personal examination of economic conditions in Europe, Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, declared himself today to be confident there will be no war in the near future.

Back from two important meetings, one in Paris the other in London, which gave him splendid opportunities for insight into the economic situation of the possible belligerents as well as opportunities for talking with keen observers on the Continent and the Isles, Mr. Wadsworth said his optimistic viewpoint was largely based on his discovery of an almost universal conviction on the part of leaders and peoples that their business and social problems could not be solved by resorting to war.

Treaty Revision

Economic and other forces, Mr. Wadsworth believes, are acting to revise treaties and equalize matters so that necessity for the so-called "have not" nations to take by force what they need from the "haves" is being lessened.

In Paris Mr. Wadsworth attended meetings of the International Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Wadsworth is American vice-president of the organization. In London he represented America at the meeting of the League loans committee.

Mr. Wadsworth confessed himself surprised at the noticeable change in sentiment among the people of the various nations in regard to armaments.

"For six or eight years," Mr. Wadsworth said, "there has been a strong sentiment toward reducing or limiting armament. . . . Now public opinion strongly supports speedy, efficient rearmament. Just as disarmament was talked of as a foundation for peace, now rearmament is talked of as a preventative for war.

No Abyssinian Incident

"It is often confidently stated that if England had been strong a year ago, rather than unprepared, there would have been no Abyssinian incident. England seems ready to pay more taxes, although taxes are high enough already, to restore her former influence in world affairs through the backing of a well-equipped army, navy and air force.

"We have thought of the peoples of Europe as nations. Now some peoples are divided among themselves, advocating different creeds of government. The division is more serious than that between two political parties. Fascist and Communist armies are fighting in Spain with all the intensity of a religious war.

"This situation may reduce the worry about the outbreak of a war in its usual form. Where a country is divided in a contest as to what form its Government shall take, a declaration of war against a neighboring country is far less likely. Just now this problem is much more talked of than the danger of international war.

Startling Suddenness

"Devaluation of currency by France, Switzerland, Italy and Holland came with startling suddenness. More than once in past years, France has seemed equally near to taking this step and avoided it. This time it happened almost overnight. In Switzerland it was done in one day. In Italy 40 per cent devaluation was decreed in a few hours and announced to the public.

"Perhaps the outstanding sentiment among business people was relief that the public had accepted devaluation with only some grumbling but no active opposition. After long resistance and great sacrifice to maintain the value of their currencies, the people seemed resigned to a reduction in the value of their money as inevitable. The fact that three great Governments — the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Madrid Regime Will Fight On In Other Areas, Dr. Manuel Says; Guerrilla Warfare Is Forecast

Catalonia and Eastern and Southern Sections of Spain Believed as Constituting Bases for Operation Against Insurgents

Madrid may be captured and silenced, but Spain, famous for its guerrilla warfare, will not terminate resistance to the rebels, who have ravaged a whole people's government, Dr. Frank Edward Manuel, former lecturer of history at Harvard University, told the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association Saturday at Copley Plaza.

Catalonia is still intact and the eastern and southern sections of Spain remain comparatively unscathed, according to Dr. Manuel, who has just returned from a visit to Spain. It is Dr. Manuel's conviction that these areas will constitute the bases of operation for unremitting guerrilla warfare against the insurgents.

Moreover, whereas the generals stand with the clergy and the industrialists and the grandees in a solid bloc of Fascist reaction, the common soldiers may be won over to the people's cause, Dr. Manuel indicated, and he added that propaganda efforts by the Spanish Popular Front are already being directed among the rebel troops.

"Flames Over Europe"

Five speakers undertook to discuss the general subject of "Flames Over Europe" but, since the flames are actual in Spain, this nation commanded special attention.

The general canvass of European politics found the speakers divided behind two basic viewpoints, typical of the two main divisions of thought among European observers everywhere. One viewpoint, the optimistic one, holds that Adolf Hitler does not plan to fulfill the aggressive designs outlined in his book "Mein Kampf." The other viewpoint, the pessimistic one, insists that he does.

William T. Stone, vice-president of the Foreign Policy Association, inclines to the view that Adolf Hitler is moving toward the fulfillment of the aggressive designs stated in his book, especially in relation to enroachments in the direction of Russia. He regards 1938 as the cricical year, since then and only then, will Germany have completed the first stage in its armament program.

Fumbled Opportunity

The "status quo" powers by failing to grant Germany the eqaluity it has now taken, fumbled their opportunity to convert Germany into a peaceful member of the European system, Mr. Stone contended. He sees Europe now reduced to the unpromising alternatives of seeking peace through national defense programs or through belated efforts to reconstruct the decimated collective action machinery.

William L. Langer, Coolidge Pro-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Customs Warning Given Senders Of Christmas Gifts

With Christmas only 47 days away, persons expecting to ship packages abroad have begun making inquiries at the Custom House concerning duties. Meeting this demand Harold P. Smith, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and E. F. Bemis, commercial agent, today completed the preparation of statements furnishing information regarding the sending of gift packages to 40 foreign countries.

Rates of duty, customs regulations and tariff rules for gifts differ in most countries. Regardless of what country a gift is addressed to, import duties cannot be prepaid by the sender Mr. Smith declared today. And the sending of certain articles, upon which there is a heavy tariff, requiring payment by the addressee, is apt to leave a bad taste with the recipient where a pleasant one was intended, he points out.

To avoid such outcome, the statements have been prepared. As a rule, gift packages sent to foreign countries, even if sent to missionaries or charitable organizations, are subject to the same rates of import duty in those countries as are commercial shipments of the same goods and this applies whether sent by parcel post or other means, Mr. Smith declared.

Tolerance in Some Countries

In a few countries, the customs authorities show tolerance in the application of duties on packages of small bulk or value which distinctly carry a notation indicating that they are gifts—not for sale. For instance, the Canadian tariff laws allows the free entry of gifts on which the duty does not exceed $1, and during the Christmas season this tolerance may be extended by collectors of customs up to $3.

Germany exempts from duty gift-packages received by mail weighing up to about half a pound, provided they do not contain tobacco, watches or articles dutiable at more than three Reichsmarks a kilo. Used clothing sent to indigent persons is exempt from duty in some European countries but in some South American countries its importation is prohibited, Mr. Smith said.

If it is desired to relieve the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Co-operative Bank Leader Describes Plans of League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Nov. 9—Economic progress is a waltz, not a march, Judge Ralph M. Smith, president of the West Somerville Co-operative Bank and former president of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League, told the Lynn Chamber of Commerce at its monthly luncheon meeting today. "At no time," he said, "has the nation proceeded straight on its upward course. In every period there have been backward steps and many intervals when the country apparently has moved in circles.

"Only as we look back and see the net advance over a long period, can we speak of the 'march of progress.' So today, while we may well view with misgivings some of the current economic policies of government and some of the popular tendencies, there is no reason why we should not have full confidence in the future and well-being of the nation.

American Traditions

"Two American traditions most vital to social and economic stability are the habit of individual thrift and the desire for home ownership. A nation of self-reliant individuals who can take care of themselves and who own property in their respective communities is not only the strongest but the happiest. If at present there seems to be a popular tendency to depend upon government for the security that each able-bodied individual should make for himself, we may be sure that it will prove to be only a passing phase, because it is impracticable.

"As against Utopian socialistic doctrines, the actual accomplishment of the co-operative banks of Massachusetts offers a significant contrast. At present more than 350,000 people in this state are banded together in these associations for the purpose of providing a safe, profitable place for their savings and a sound feasible method by which they can purchase homes of their own.

Influence They Exert

"When I tell you that these 350,000 individuals, through their co-operation, have built up total assets of nearly $500,000,000, that their institutions at present are supplying more than $4,000,000 of new loans each month, primarily for the purchase, building or improvement of moderate-priced homes, and that these loans probably represent about 80 per cent of all such financing in the state, you can see the influence they are exerting in the sound development of this Commonwealth.

"During the coming months and beginning about Dec. 1, the co-operative banks will carry on an intensive campaign of education by radio and newspapers and their new magazine, the Massachusetts Home Owner, with the purpose of promoting individual thrift and the desire for home ownership, believing that these two fundamental principles are of paramount importance to the welfare and progress of our communities.

"In this campaign they are assured of the full support, not only of leading business organizations, but also of the foremost social and religious institutions in the Commonwealth, who recognize the public benefit that will accrue from this movement."

Christian Science Lecture At the Colonial Theater

A noonday lecture on Christian Science will be delivered by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., of Toronto, Ont., on Tuesday, Nov. 10, at 12:15 p. m., eastern standard time, in the Colonial Theater, Boston. It will also be radiocast by Station WHDH, Boston WHDH radiocasts on a frequency of 830 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 361 meters.

Largest Beryl Crystals in World Claimed in New Hampshire Quarries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 9—Other states may have their beryl, but records on file at Dartmouth College show that the largest crystals in the world are found in New Hampshire.

Aquamarine and emerald beryl crystals are used as gems. But beryl is better known today for its content of beryllium, which many natural scientists believe will ultimately replace aluminum in various fields such as the construction of aircraft.

A number of years ago, a beryl crystal four feet long and 2.5 feet in diameter was removed from a quarry in Acworth, N. H. The rough country about the town of Grafton is also known to contain considerable deposits of beryl.

More than a dozen New Hampshire locations are named as having beryl, but authorities agree that the expense of removing the crystals in the form found in New Hampshire is too expensive to be profitable.

A Dartmouth report says there is a theory that by staying a long time in the soil beryl crystals acquire a heightened brilliancy. The rare beauty of these specimens, the report says is rather to be attributed to the fact that they have been subjected to shocks, such as those created by sledges and powder blasts.

Granite veins are often found to contain beryl in formations of quartz, feldspar and mica. Beryl found at Acworth has been studied and found to contain 62 per cent silica, 17 per cent alumina, 14 per cent glusina, and traces of iron oxide and chromium.

Hope Renewed For Repeal Of Teachers' Oath

Forces Against Law Ready to File Bill for Action in Legislature

Post-election Survey

Sixty-one of Representatives Who Backed Measure Will Not Return

Repeal of the year-old teachers oath law looms today as one of the major issues before the 1937 Massachusetts state legislature. Next month a bill seeking repeal will be filed on Beacon Hill and the legislative conflict, a feature of the past two sessions on the hill, will be refought.

The anti-oath law forces, due to election results which reduced greatly the number of original oath supporters in the legislature, face 1937 with unbridled hopes of victory after successive defeats by the 1935 and 1936 sessions.

61 Not to Return

A post-election survey, just completed by Prof. James H. Sheldon of Boston University and Norton Long of the department of government at Harvard University, shows 61 State Representatives who backed the oath legislation in the past two years will not return to Beacon Hill in 1937—the reason either defeat at the polls last Tuesday or through voluntary retirement from the legislative branch of Massachusetts government.

This turnover is taken to indicate probable victory for the anti-oath groups during the coming session, inasmuch as a sizeable majority of the successors of the 61 outgoing oath supporters are understood to be in favor of repeal.

Perhaps the most encouraging factor in the election is the defeat of several legislators upon whom the teachers' organizations made a particular drive. These include Representative Frederick T. McDermott of Medford, the youthful legislator who, during the past two years, branded leading educators as Communists when they appeared before the legislative committee on education to urge repeal of the oath law.

McDermott One

Representative McDermott is one of four oath supporters on the education committee who were defeatad for re-election. The others include Representative James M. McElroy, of Lynn, who ran last in a six-man contest; Senator Frank Hurley, of Holyoke, and Senator Charles A. P. McAree, of Haverhill.

In fact, out of nine particular legislators the Massachusetts Society for Freedom in Teaching sought to defeat, only one will sit in the Legislature this year. That one is Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware. The others not returning, besides the four members of the education committee already accounted for, are Representative Joseph Cleary of Cambridge, defeated as Democratic candidate for the State Senate; Representative Thomas Dorgan, father of the oath law, whose bid for election as clerk of the Suffolk district court failed; Representative Charles H. Shea of Cambridge, the low man in a four-man contest, and Representative George F. Pierce of Everett, who withdrew from the Representative contest. In most of the contests, in fact, Democratic incumbents were defeated by Republican opponents.

Nationally Opposed

The hopes of Professor Sheldon and other oath repeal advocates also rest on the professor's statement that "the repeal of the oath law is about the only issues on which all the great national leaders in Tuesday's election were in full agreement. President Roosevelt has repeatedly pledged himself to the support of academic freedom. Governor Landon devoted a whole speech to the question and put himself and his party unequivocally on record for repeal. Alfred E. Smith twice vetoed oath laws when he was Governor of New York. In short, everybody is in agreement, from the Liberty League to the New Deal, that the oath law is silly—and not only silly but un-American."

The Sheldon statement regarding the survey said:

"Analysis of the complete returns for the House of Representatives shows that 96 Representatives who voted on the oath question during the last General Court are now definitely out of the legislature as the result of retirement, primary election upsets, or Tuesday's elections."

"Sixty-one of these 96 defeated and retired members, or about two thirds of them, were supporters of the oath law. The advocates of repeal may, therefore, take credit for a very material increase in their following. Furthermore, if we may rely on the partial returns on questionnaires, it is safe to say that considerably more than two thirds of all the new incumbents elected to these 96 places are for repeal—which gives us a comfortable majority in the next Legislature."

The oath law repeal drive will again be supported by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor. The labor convention delegates voted such support. The federation with the Massachusetts Society for Freedom in teaching made a joint petition in the Legislature asking for repeal. The procedure has not yet been determined, but if it is felt added weight will be given to the petition by the participation of the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

SHUBERT—"The Show Is On," a Vincente Minnelli musical, starring Beatrice Lillie and Bert Lahr. 8.

COLONIAL—"Ethan Frome," starring Pauline Lord in a dramatization of Edith Wharton's novel of the same name. Presented by Max Gordon. 8:30.

PLYMOUTH—"Boy Meets Girl," by Bella and Samuel Spewack. 8:30.

REPERTORY—"It Can't Happen Here," dramatization of Sinclair Lewis's novel. 8:30.

Movies

PARAMOUNT AND PENWAY — "Here Comes Carter," with Ross Alexander, Glenda Farrell and Anne Nagel. Penway: 12:55, 3:35, 6:20, 9:06. Paramount: 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:10, 10. Also "I'd Give My Life," starring Guy Standing, Frances Drake and Tom Brown. Fenway: 2, 4:40, 7:25, 10:10. Paramount: 9:25 a. m., 12:10, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Jean Harlow, William Powell, Myrna Loy and Spencer Tracy in "Libeled Lady." Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 2:30, 4:55, 7:20, 9:40.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Going Places with Lowell Thomas," "Star Reporter," "The City Slicker," "Shorty, the Sailor," "Four Eton Boys," newsreels and other shorts.

FINE ARTS — "Carnival in Flanders" (French dialogue). 1:30, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20.

METROPOLITAN — "Pigskin Parade," featuring Stuart Erwin, Patsy Kelly, Jack Haley, Arline Judge and others. 10:35 a. m., 1:50, 4:25, 7:25, 10:20. Stage: All Star Variety Revue.

TREMONT—"Voice of Bugle Ann," featuring Lionel Barrymore and Maureen O'Sullivan. 10:44 a. m., 1:40, 5:04, 8:19. Also "Dark Angel," with Fredric March and Merle Oberon. 9, 11:54 a. m., 3:09, 6:24, 9:39

UPTOWN—"Wives Never Know." 2:20, 5, 7:40, 10:15. Also "Star for a Night," with Claire Trevor, Jane Darwell and Arline Judge. 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9

MEMORIAL—"A Woman Rebels," starring Katharine Hepburn and Herbert Marshall. 10:40 a. m., 1, 3:15, 5:30, 7:45, 10. Also latest "March of Time."

UNIVERSITY—"Sing, Baby, Sing," with Alice Faye and Adolphe Menjou. 3:08, 6:30, 9:50. Also "The Texas Rangers." 1:30, 4:55, 8:15.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Star for a Night," featuring Claire Trevor, Jane Darwell and Arline Judge. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. Also "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," starring Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur. 3:50, 7:10, 9:35.

MODERN—Shirley Temple in "Dimples." 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:55, 9:40. Also "The Case of the Velvet Claws," with Warren William and Claire Dodd. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:45, 8:30

BOSTON—"Women Are Trouble," featuring Stuart Erwin and Florence Rice. 10:34 a. m., 1:50, 4:46, 7:42, 10:35. Stage: "Hot From Harlem."

Radio Programs
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EXETER—"Man Hunt," with Margaret Churchill and William Gargan. 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "The Gorgeous Hussy," starring Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. 3, 5:55, 8:50.

Other Events

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Annual business meeting. Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street. 8.

Tomorrow

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, BY GAVIN W. ALLAN, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Colonial Theater, Boylston Street, Boston, 12:15 p. m. Radiocast Station WHDH.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Gauguin" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Lecture on "Pertinent Points of Law for Women," by Mrs. Muriel B. Churchill, 46 Beacon Street, 11.

WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION—Lecture on "Spain," by Miss Mary Louise Foster, 264 Boylston Street, 2.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Talk on "Significant Books of the Fall," by Alice Dixon Bond, 46 Beacon Street 2:30.

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL —Concert by the Music Lovers' Club, 10:45.

ADVERTISING CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Address on "What Is This Thing Called Price," by Dr. Willard L. Thorp, director of economic research, Dun and Bradstreet, Hotel Statler, 12:30.

Justice Brandeis Honored For Advancing Liberal Laws

As a great American citizen, a great jurist and a "great Jew" Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court was hailed yesterday at Ford Hall Forum, where persons prominent in the governmental, educational and social life of the nation joined to observe the Justice's eightieth birthday.

Mr. Justice Brandeis' eightieth anniversary occurs on Friday, but yesterday's forum was set aside to do homage to the man who was the father of the Massachusetts savings banks life insurance law and who is recognized throughout the nation as a leading liberal.

Important persons were among the nearly 1000 men and women who gathered at the forum to hear speeches and listen to the reading of letters of praise from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, various members of President Roosevelt's Cabinet, diplomats, and Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska. In fact, practically all the nation's most important liberals either appeared in person or were represented by letters of praise for the jurist.

From various public figures came praise of Mr. Justice Brandeis' position as a "great American citizen." From Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Commerce, came written testimony to him as a "great jurist." Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York it was who hailed him as a "great Jew."

"No Jew," he said, "has brought so much to the shrine of his people's dreams and hopes since Hertzel's (Theodore Hertzel, founder of the Zionist movement) days as has Justice Brandeis. He isn't a myth; he's a living reality in the hearts of Jews the world over. He has brought to his fellow-men statesmanship, vision and a lofty purity that is free from any taint of self-seeking or of impure motives."

Prof. Felix Frankfurter of Harvard University, called to the audience's attention Boston's close connection with the eminent jurist, pointing out that he practiced law here until 1916, when he was appointed to the United States Supreme Court bench. He pointed out that he was responsible for the savings bank life insurance law in Massachusetts, the only one of its kind in the United States.

Lincoln Filene, in declaring Justice Brandeis' saving bank life insurance system had saved working men at least $25,000,000, said the greatest present that could be given the Justice would be for everyone in the audience to boost the system.

John G. Winant, former Governor of New Hampshire and until recently chairman of the Social Security Board, dwelt upon the Justice's service in interpreting the Constitution.

Among the others who spoke at the Brandeis forum were Miss Fola La Follette, daughter of the late Senator Robert M. La Follette; Judge Ferdinand Pecora of the New York Supreme Court; Bernard J. Rothwell, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and George W. Coleman, president of Ford Hall Forum.

War Prospects In Near Future Are Discounted

(Continued From Page 9)

United States, Great Britain and France—should make a gentlemen's agreement to use their stabilization fund to maintain the new parity between the dollar, pound and franc, was hailed everywhere as an encouraging sign. Business men from every station have been urging stabilization as a prime necessity for increasing international trade.

"No government has dared to even make a gesture in that direction until now. While it may seem a paradox that devaluation should be a step toward stabilization, the fact that the governments were willing to co-operate overshadowed the monetary action of the moment.

Entirely Governmental

"As a sign of the times it is interesting to note that this effort is entirely governmental, that private bankers were not asked to participate. Not so long ago a move of this sort would have been carried on by a consortium of international bankers working together in the exchange market.

"In connection with their action on currency, France, Italy and other countries made substantial reduction in their tariffs. At the council meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris, at which 21 nations were represented, there was unanimous approval of both of these steps.

"The International Chamber, at its meetings for several years past, has expressed its belief that both world trade and the cause of peace would be greatly advanced by stabilized exchanges and reduced trade barriers. The chamber has endorsed the bilateral treaties negotiated by the United States and urged their extension in wider fields.

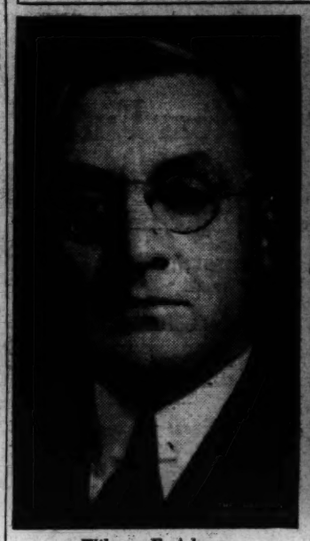
On a Boom Basis

"Business in England is going ahead on almost a boom basis. There are still many unemployed in certain trades, but a distinct shortage of skilled labor in others. After years of waiting, England is certainly on the way out of her depression, which began long before ours, but no one will predict how long it may last.

"Business in France and Switzerland is quiet but a strong hope is expressed that marking down the franc will bring in export orders and tourists to start the wheels again. There has been a considerable flight of capital from both countries, leaving a tense money market and some apprehension. The return of confidence should tend to bring this money home and contribute greatly to business revival.

"I cannot help feeling more optimistic than many do that the people of Europe will not tear themselves to pieces in another war in the near future. They must struggle with the economic problems of providing food, work and wages to a very ample population. In the face of the disaster which followed the World War, it is hard to see how any nation can expect to really benefit from an old-time military conquest."

Arranging Boston Program



Wilman E. Adams
General Chairman

Mrs. Charles Wesley Burns
General Vice-Chairman

Protestant Churches Plan Visit of Preaching Mission

Aimed at strengthening the spiritual life of individual Christians, the National Preaching Mission, which has been operating throughout the country since mid-September, will hold a four-day session in Boston, Dec. 3-6.

The Mission comes here under the auspices of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. It is quite generally regarded as one of the most significant and far-reaching Protestant movements of recent times; and, according to Wilman E. Adams, general secretary of the Boston Y. M. C. A. and general chairman of the Mission's local organization, it cannot fail to be productive of immense social and spiritual good in its plan to reach 35,000,000 church members in this country.

Participating in the Mission in Metropolitan Boston are 543 churches, with a membership of 212,000 members, including the following denominations: Baptist, Congregational, Episcopal, Friends, Lutheran, Methodist, New Church, Presbyterian, Unitarian and Universalist.

Fifteen of the world's greatest preachers and laymen comprise the list of guest speakers. They will all be here at the same time, but will of necessity speak at many different gatherings. The roster is made up as follows:

E. Stanley Jones, missionary, author, evangelist; Miss Muriel Lester, "the Jane Addams of London," director of Kingsley House, a Christian social settlement in London's East Side; Henry Louis Henroid, Geneva, Switzerland, general secretary of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, and of the Universal Christian Council for Life and Work; Oscar Fish Blackwelder, pastor of the Lutheran Church of the Reformation, Washington, D. C.; James E. Freeman, Protestant Episcopal bishop for the Diocese of Washington, D. C.; Ivan Lee Holt, minister of St. John's M. E. Church, South, St. Louis, Mo., and president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; Hugh Thompson Kerr, minister of Shadyside Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Penna.; John A. MacKay, president-elect of Princeton Theological Seminary; Mrs. Grace Sloan Overton, Harlan, Ind., author and lecturer; Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.; Robert E. Speer, secretary, Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, New York City; Albert W. Palmer, president, Chicago Theological Seminary; Lynn Harold Hough, dean of Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J.; George A. Buttrick pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City; and Harold Cooke Phillips, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Cleveland, Ohio.

Some 20 of the leading cities of the country have already been visited by the Mission, which has been forced to travel many times by airplane to keep up with its schedule. The Boston program includes mass meetings in several downtown churches and the Arena, and numerous group meetings. Special sessions for pastors are expected to attract 1500 clergymen. These will be held on three successive mornings. There will be special sessions for laymen, for women and for young people. After the four days' series, the program will be extended into churches in Greater Boston and throughout the State. The organization in charge of the program for Boston is officered as follows:

General chairman, Wilman E. Adams; general vice-chairman, Mrs. Charles Wesley Burns; secretary, Frank Jennings; treasurer, Graydon Stetson. Committee chairmen: Program, Ashley Day Leavitt; spiritual resources, Arthur D. Stroud; finance, Vincent Clarke; music, H. Augustine Smith; eight-day preaching mission, Vaughan Dabney; extension, Rex Stowers Clements. Sponsoring committees of 1000 each: Men, Stuart C. Rand; women, Mrs. Samuel L. Elberfeld; young people, William E. Gardner.

Customs Warning Given Senders Of Christmas Gifts

(Continued From Page 9)

recipient from the burden of the customs duties or delivery charges, arrangements may be made with a forwarding or express company having connections in a given country to deliver the packages abroad and bill the sender with the costs, plus a service fee; or an international money order may be sent to the recipient for the estimated amount of the duties and charges. In either case the amount of these additional fees and charges should be ascertained in advance.

Money Order Alternative

In most countries the duties on fine textiles, jewelry and similar articles usually sent as gifts should be expected to amount to at least one-third to one-half of the value of the goods. If similar articles can well be obtained within that country, many prefer to send the equivalent amount in the form of a money order.

If articles are sent directly through parcel post or otherwise, with the obligation for the duties upon the recipient, it is advisable not to indicate an exaggerated value in the customs declaration filed with the post office in the United States, else the consignee might be required by the foreign customs to pay duty upon that value.

Articles of gold or silver, in certain instances, are subject to United States export restrictions, information concerning which may be obtained locally from United States Collectors of Customs or from postmasters.

Speeding Trains In Trans-Sea Radio

(Continued from Page 9)

ward within sight of Great Blue Hill listeners aboard heard the German signal, "Hello the Comet, Hello the Comet" in a well-modulated voice. Instantly came back the American reply "Hello the Hamburger." Greetings were exchanged between the announcers and then Mr. Palmer gave his road's greeting and thanks to the NBC for making the radiocast possible.

The German announcer, Mr. Deitze, was heard very clearly as he related that the train was speeding back to Berlin taking Baltic sea week-enders back to the German capital. The weather was clear under a starlit sky, he reported. The German announcer bade the Comet a "happy passage."

For the technically inclined who may wish to know how this two-way transatlantic relay was performed it is necessary to relate that for the American end of the relay the Comet carried both transmitting and receiving equipment. Reception from Germany on the train was direct from Station WBZ through the National Broadcasting Company's international radio connections. To receive the transmissions from the Comet two special short-wave receivers were set up at the Readville and Canton Junction stations along the New Haven's main line to Providence.

These receivers picked up the transmissions direct from the train and transferred them by wire line to WBZ's control room and the network. From the network the messages were sped out to Long Island and hurled on short wave across to Germany. They were picked up by German short-wave receivers, transferred to the German network and relayed to a radio station close to the Berlin-Hamburg line. Presumably the German radio engineers had a similar type of setup aboard their fast train in order that their words could be picked up for the long journey to America—long only in mileage though seconds only elapsed between the comments.

What's Going On in the Arts

"The Show Is On"

IN FAIRNESS to the first-rate Shubert revue that "The Show Is On" is plainly destined to become during its Boston engagement, comment upon its first-night performance Saturday at the Shubert Theater may well underline at this time its hits rather than its misses.

For assets it had to start with three top notch artists in travesty—Beatrice Lillie, Bert Lahr and Reginald Gardiner. Miss Lillie simply bowled the spectators over in her song, "Buy Yourself a Balloon," which should put an end to all moon songs. Perched on a property moon which is waved up and down over the audience on the end of a movie camera crane, she sings with all her choicest flickers of mockery a pot-pourri of sugary ditties. Her very costume is satirical.

Then there is her sweetly acidulous skit as ticket seller at the Geeld Theater, in converse with Bert Lahr as a critic from Cain's warehouse. People who endure playgoing chatterers as the price of attending the theater are now avenged by Miss Lillie's caricature of the insolent first nighter whose gabble with her friends is interfered with by John Gielgud's "too loud" talk as Hamlet. Gielgud is neatly lampooned by Reginald Gardiner and this whole skit by Moss Hart is a model in black-out technique. Mr. Gardiner also shines in his cartoon version of Stokowski in action and revives his monologue of last year to large results in laughter when he discovers for us the sound effects that go with wall paper, furniture and passing trains.

Only a baritone can cut a tree, you will agree after hearing Bert Lahr's "Song of a Woodman," by E. Y. Harberg and Harold Arlen. Mr. Lahr does various other things that were largely relished by the first-night audience, including a skit on a British topic that English sympathizers could wish were omitted, and a sketch about burlesque that is not distinguished for freshness. Several big production numbers, on the program but omitted Saturday evening, will doubtless replace the material that obviously did not click Saturday night, including the Uncle Tom finale of the first act and the income tax evasion skit, which may be too painful a subject to be made amusing. Some of the jokes should be cleaned up.

There is a mysterious audience for torch songs, so doubtless Gracie Barrie's sharp-edged vocalizing will remain. Paul Haakon does not have enough to do to please the balletomanes, but Vincenté Minnelli, who assembled and staged the show, doubtless knows what should go into a revue when it finally becomes set for Broadway. Mitzi Mayfair shines in several dancing numbers with the eccentric performer, Gil Lamb. Vera Allen performs large service in several sketches. The stage is often decorated by groupings that have been composed with an eye to color harmonies and movement. E. C. S.

Print Displays at the Museum

A PLEASANT and informing half-hour may be spent at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, in the Print Department. A number of exhibitions have been hung in the large and smaller rooms.

There are first of all a number of landscapes done in etching by Rembrandt. Within the small dimensions of the etched plate Rembrandt portrayed the Dutch countryside. Vistas are seen unfolded in the lively, fluent, expressive lines which he applied with masterly effectiveness. Barns and rustic houses and windmills give accent to the wide spaces, but the terrain itself is for the most part flat and uneventful. Rembrandt makes it interesting for the skill with which he conveys space, recession and atmosphere. In these days we are particularly interested in the art of etching. It is in fashion. Let us compare the small plates done 300 years ago with the average plate executed today and note how casual, how generalized, how wanting in depth, modulation, subtlety are the etchings of today. Rembrandt imparted significance to every stroke, made it mean something, add intensity, depth, richness to the surface. The lines are thin and thick, sharp and blunt, free and controlled. And they are qualified by the nature of the medium, acid-bitten metal.

In another room we may see another medium, the wood-block as it was handled by another master, the German Hans Holbein. Several prints of the "Dance of Death" series are being shown, in addition to illustrations of the Old Testament. Cut wood differs from acid-bitten metal, it makes possible a more luminous line, which must be treated very sparely. Holbein exercised remarkable restraint in representing the dramatic subjects with economy of means, with grace and ornateness.

Some English prints show the period which followed Pre-Raphaelitism in England, and they bear the sentimental imprint. Few would stand on their merits of execution; they interest us as illustrations of life or of fanciful narrative. A series of American prints, done by crafts-

Quincy Sets Nov. 19 For Public Hearing On Sports' Stadium

The proposal for a $250,000 Quincy high school athletic stadium will be considered at a public hearing, Nov. 19, Mayor Thomas S. Burgin, said today. One of the questions to be determined is whether or not the stadium land will be accepted by the school committee. The city has long felt the need of a suitable football field where admission may be charged. Both are now available but the school committee has tentatively refused to accept the land.

Early this year the Legislature adopted an act allowing the city to take land near the site of the present Pfaffmann's Oval for a football field. Mayor Burgin in the meantime received word from federal authorities that a project for the construction of a high school sports' stadium had been approved at Washington. Mayor Burgin said that construction can be carried on despite the action of the school committee, if the city provides the materials. He admitted, however, that unless the school department accepts jurisdiction of the site no admissions can be charged for contests at the field.

Arlington Orchestra Invites New Players

The Arlington Community Symphony Orchestra starts its fourth season, Nov. 17, with a concert in the town hall. Sponsored by the Arlington Woman's Club ith the assistance of the music department of the public schools, the orchestra has grown to more than 60 players.

The original intention was a musical organization that would keep young people interested in worthwhile activity in leisure time. At present, although most of the members are young people, there are some older members.

Leonard Wood, conductor, today invited amateur musicians to join the orchestra if they can qualify, as he hopes to increase the number of players.

Evening Schools Grow

The largest enrollment in the public evening schools in the history of Medford has registered for study of more than 25 subjects, Principal Daniel A. Manley revealed today. The registration was sufficiently large to open classes in commercial, academic, art and elementary subjects.

New England Gets Regional Offices Of Security Board

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—The Federal Social Security Board announced today it would establish regional offices in each of the New England states to co-operate with post offices in obtaining from employees and employers information necessary to assign social security accounts.

The offices will be in Boston, Portland, Maine, Concord, N. H., Burlington, Vt., Providence, R. I., and New Haven, Conn. They will be established immediately, the board said. From three to five persons will be employed in the field offices at first. Later, the board announced, the field offices probably would have 12 to 15 employees drawn from civil service lists.

The new offices will work with postmasters, employers and employees in assembling information and setting up workers' employment records for the old-age benefit system under which benefits begin to accrue Jan. 1, 1937.

Seamen's Strike Fails to Register

(Continued from Page 9)

cently was disabled in the Irish Sea. Prince Girolamo Gioeni Rospigliosi, traveling under the name of G. R. Gideni, left for New York by train when the vessel docked.

Alton B. Sharp, president of the Eastern Steamship Lines, in a statement today on the strike situation, said that in a personnel of 900 men in their fleet, which operates from Virginia to the Maritime Provinces, only 11 men were absent. "I understand the ships of all the coastwise companies are sailing," he said, "and therefore the men are sticking to their jobs."

President Sharp said his company's relations with unions have been amicable, but in this instance "our men have assured me they do not propose to be misled or stampeded by a few agitators, some of whom are not even members of the unions, and they propose to stand by their ships."

Late this afternoon the S. S. Excalibur of the American Export Lines, due here early tomorrow with nine Boston passengers and 900 tons of freight, was ordered by radio to proceed to New York because of strike conditions. This is the first cancellation of a Boston call since the strike began a week ago.

'Breeches Bible' Printed 1598

A rare copy of the Scriptures known as the "Breeches Bible," printed in London in 1598, is owned by Mrs. Kerr T. Riggs, Brownsville, Texas, wife of an army officer.

Governor-Elect Asks Co-operation

A plea for public co-operation, regardless of partisanship, was issued by Governor-Elect Charles F. Hurley last night in a radio address of appreciation for his election.

"Now that your suffrage has made me Governor-Elect," he said, "I am facing my responsibilities with a full knowledge of their importance. I realize that I cannot meet them alone. I need the co-operation which you, my fellow citizens, alone can give. I have pledged myself to a certain course of action. With your whole-hearted support I can carry it through. The Chief Executive is only the directing force behind the progress of the people he serves. He is the leader whose success depends entirely upon the morale of those who follow him.

"May I beg of you to work with me for the welfare of our beloved Commonwealth. Irrespective of partisanship, regardless of political affiliations, let us think now only of one thing—that Massachusetts needs our help."

Francis E. Kelly, Democratic Lieutenant Governor-Elect, spent his radio time berating the Republican plans to conduct a recount of all ballots cast in the Lieutenant Governor contest. Mr. Kelly was the apparent victor by 9197 votes. Although Leverett Saltonstall, his Republican opponent, sent a telegram of congratulations to Mr. Kelly, the Republican State Committee under Sinclair Weeks as chairman has started the recount machinery rolling. Petitions containing the necessary signatures must be filed by 5 p. m. next Friday.

Marionette Show Postponed

Leonard L. Gallagher, state director of the Federal Theater, announces that marionette and puppet performances scheduled for the Repertory Theater between now and Christmas week have been postponed, in spite of many requests for a repeat performance of the Marionette Circus and the puppet dramas. The reason is the great number of petitions from schools and institutions for free performances.

Dec. 21, however, will usher in a series of six marionette matinées, including a specially arranged dramatization of Charles Dickens's "Christmas Carol." This will embrace a cast of 70 marionette actors and will employ at appropriate intervals a double quartet of mixed, trained voices, singing the beautiful old English carols which Dickens loved so well.

Almon E. Fuller will direct the play. The Victorian backgrounds have been designed by Eugene Wainwright. Settings, costumes, furniture and furnishings, all made on this Works Progress Administration project, are in authentic miniature.

Yale Announces Six Bergen Lectures

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 9 (AP)—Yale University announced last night the appointment of six lecturers on the Bergen Foundation during the present college year.

They are: Hugh Walpole, Alan J. Villiers, Archibald Henderson, Stephen Vincent Benet, John Mason Brown and Bernard Fay.

The first lecture on the foundation will be given today in the Sterling law auditorium by Dr. Fay, who is professor of American history at the College de France and a literary critic and political commentator. He is the author of "Roosevelt and His America," and "Franklin, the Apostle of Modern Times," a recent "best seller."

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 5; closed on Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Display of Finds from Indus Valley at Chanhu-Daro Sind; etchings by Rembrandt, wood cut by Holbein. Wood engravings in color by Ruzicka and others; also prints by Hogarth. Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, admission 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission 25 cents.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9-5 closed Sundays and holidays. Old master drawings, masterpieces of Graphic Art, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century American paintings, Persian pottery and painting.

Grace Horne Galleries—Retrospective exhibition paintings and etchings by John Sloan; paintings by Sam Charles; paintings and water colors by Thomas Thorne Through Nov 14.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of "The Art of Roerich," through Dec. 6.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—Exhibition of Germanic art.

Yamanaka — Exhibition of old Japanese paintings drawings and wood-cut prints.

Doll & Richards—Exhibition of water colors by Sears Gallagher, and Nancy Dyer.

Foster Brothers—General exhibition of color prints.

Boston City Club — Photographs showing city of Boston school buildings. Through Nov. 13.

Goodman-Walker — Exhibition of contemporary paintings and sculpture.

Rand Gallery—Exhibitions of paintings and prints.

Copley Society—Exhibition of paintings by Lucille H. Chapman. Through Nov. 12.

Boston Art Club—Lithographs by John and Dorothy Gregory; portraits and still lifes by Albert L. Lake; landscapes and still life by Blanche E. Colman, Anthony J Milici and studies of children by Antoinette Inglis. Through Nov. 28.

Holman's Print Shop—Exhibition of legal prints, including portraits, caricatures, court scenes and original documents.

Boston Athenaeum — Exhibition of eighteenth-century engravings of English Eccentrics, etc.

Twentieth Century Association—Paintings by Nell Choate Jones. Through Dec. 1.

Symphony Hall—Water colors by Frederick Eldridge Lowell (1874-1933) on exhibit at concerts. Through Dec. 5.

Federal Art Gallery—Exhibition of prints, drawings and craft work by WPA artists. Nov. 10-Dec. 5.

Brattle Art Gallery (Cambridge)—Paintings by Charles Demitropolis.

Children's Art Center—Water colors by Priscilla Crozier. Through Nov. 30.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Plates from Audubon's Birds of America. Through Nov. 14. Aquatints by W. Westley Manning. Through Nov. 16.

J. F. Olsson & Co.—Exhibition of ship etchings by C. J. A. Wilson.

Harley Perkins Gallery—Water colors by Agnes Weinrich.

Independent Gallery of Modern Art—Modern French Art, and exhibition of work by Sergei Soudeikin. Through Nov. 11.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of original work by the members.

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by Marguerite S. Pearson. Through Nov. 14.

(Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Monday)

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Features Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990Kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Children's program	"The Monitor Views the News"	Jack Onslow's baseball school	Recordings and reports
5:15	Children's Corner	Rudolph Friml Jr., orch.	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30	"Jack Masters": sketch	"The Singing Lady": songs	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45	"The Checker Board": talk	"Flying Time": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00	News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	"The Music Editor's Page"
6:15	"Bobby Benson": sketch	"Melody Time": variety	Jackie Duggan; organist	"The Music Editor's Page"
6:30	Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sports briefs	"Musical Ronudup": record	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
6:45	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Frankie Ward's Orchestra	Sport talk; reports
7:00	"Poetic Melodies"	Mary Small, songs	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15	"Popeye the Sailor": sketch	Comedy and music	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Hughie Barrett's Orchestra
7:30	"The Goose Creek Parson"	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Gale Page; songs; orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45	Boake Carter, commentator	Rangers band concert	Four Showmen, quartet	"Remote Control": sketch
8:00	Horace Heidt's Brigadiers: soloists; orchestra	Helen Hayes in "Bambi"; Mark Warnow's Orchestra	"Pibber McGee and Molly," comedy; Weems's Orchestra	Sam Robbins's Orchestra
8:15	Pick and Pat; Landt Trio & White; Kreuger's Orch.	"Melodiana": Abe Lyman's Orchestra; soloists	Margaret Speaks, soprano; mixed chorus; orchestra	Raymond Gram Swing
8:30				Boys Club of America: speaking program
8:45				
9:00	Radio Theater: Pat O'Brien and Madge Evans in "Alias Jimmy Valentine"; other players; concert orchestra	Greater Minstrels: Gus Van; end men; soloists; orchestra	"20,000 Years in Sing Sing": dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter, comment
9:15		Jack Pearl; Morton Bowe; Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra	Richard Himber's Orchestra; Lanny Ross; Stuart Allen	Jan Campbell's Orchestra
9:30				"Rendezvous": soloists; popular orchestra
9:45				
10:00	Wayne King's Orchestra	NBC tenth anniversary banquet; David Sarnoff; Lenox Lohr; Karl T. Compton; others, speakers	Lullaby Lady; male quartet; concert orchestra	"Famous Jury Trials": sketch
10:15	Wayne King's Orchestra		Ray Block's Orchestra; soloists; male chorus	"Famous Jury Trials": sketch
10:30	"Professor Quizz and his Brain Busters"			"Famous Jury Trials": sketch
10:45				Johnny Johnson's Orchestra
11:00	E. B. Rideout; news	News; reports; George Harris and his orchestra	Yankee News Service	Ray Starita's Orchestra
11:15	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra		Jack Eaves's Orchestra	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra
11:30	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Dance orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	"Follies": variety show; soloists; orchestra
11:45	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Dance orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "David Harum": sketch

11:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Your Morning Varieties"; Norman Brokenshire; soloists; orchestra.

11:30 WNAC (WEAF — National), "The Mystery Chef"; cooking talk.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, gospel singer.

11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver."

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: corn husking contest; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

3:00 WNAC New England Conservatory of Music.

3:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

3:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.

3:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra concert.

3:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Have You Heard?": sketch.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), George Hessberger's Bavarian Orchestra.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Dude Ranch"; sketch; soloists; narrator.

8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Music Hall: Lucy Laughlin, soprano; Jerry Mann, comedian; guest soloists.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Leo Reisman's Orchestra; soloists; vocal groups; Phillips Lord and guest.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Welcome Valley," with Edgar Guest; orchestra; sketch.

8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Ken Murray, comedian; Phil Regan, tenor; Russ Morgan's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ben Bernie's Orchestra; Ruth Etting, soloist.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Sidewalk Interviews"; Wallace Butterworth and Parks Johnson.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fred Astaire; Charles Butterworth, comedian; Trudy Woods, soloist; Johnny Green's Orchestra.

9:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Caravan"; Rupert Hughes; Joan Crawford and Franchot Tone in "Elizabeth the Queen"; soloist; football comment; Benny Goodman's Orch.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "When the Floods Came": sketch; speakers.

10:15 WAAB (WOR—Mutual) "Alt Wien": music of old Vienna; orchestra.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Portraits of Harmony"; Jan Garber's Orchestra.

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Madrid Regime Will Fight On In Other Areas, Dr. Manuel Says

(Continued From Page 9)

fessor of History at Harvard University, and Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerve, inclined to the view that Adolf Hitler's book was in great part overstatement. The Führer does not intend to eat it as hot as he cooks it, was their view.

Mr. Langer sees in present German activity an effort to redress an extreme unbalance of power that has existed between the victorious and defeated nations of the World War. He believes the creation of a fair balance of power may prove a normal and healthy thing for Europe and need not presage German aggression beyond Germany's borders.

More Sanguine

Mr. Wadsworth was even more sanguine after his return from Europe, wher he found more alarm in American headlines than in the streets of continental capitals. He sensed that Europe was more concerned with the problems of restoring trade, stabilizing currencies and getting business on a sound basis than with military matters. No responsible person, he said, figures that there is any economic profit to be had from an old-fashioned war of conquest. Mr. Wadsworth inclined to the view that nations would seek extension of their power and prosperity through economic penetration, a method now being followed by Germany's Dr. Hjalmar Schacht in the Balkans.

Madame Fahmy Wissa, Egyptian delegate to the Congress of International Alliance of Women at Paris, traced the career of Egyptian nationalism until its happy culmination in an Anglo-Egyptian treaty this year. She indicated that the qualities of understanding and conciliation demonstrated by Egypt and Great Britain to heal long standing Egyptian unrest might have some valuable implications for Europe in its present critical hour.

Rooster Singers To 'Cock-a-Doodle' For Ears of Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Nov. 9—The two loudest voiced chanticleers of the University of New Hampshire's poultry population will carry the blue and white colors of the State University this week when they journey to New York City to take part in the cock crowing contest at the second Poultry Industries Exposition held Nov. 10-14.

The New Hampshire feathered "songsters" will compete with roosters representing colleges and universities from 13 northeastern states in one of the first intercollegiate rooster crowing contests ever held.

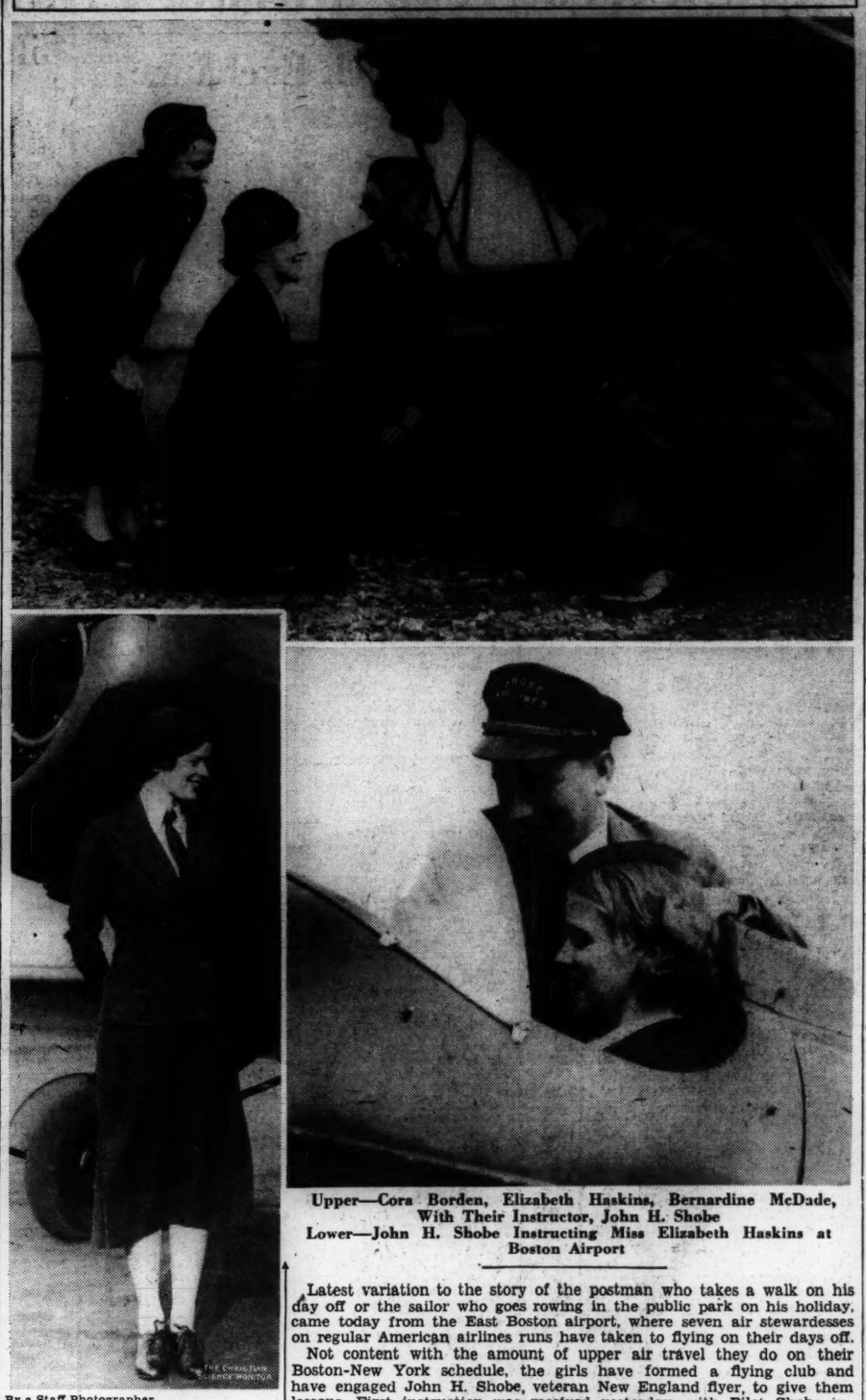
Prof. T. B. Charles, head of the University of New Hampshire's poultry department, has announced that tests are now under way at the campus poultry houses to find which of New Hampshire's 60 male birds has the loudest voice.

The task is no easy one, Professor Charles reports, for all the roosters tried so far have given evidence that their crows are of championship timbre.

Not only will the vociferous voices of the New Hampshire entries be heard by an expected audience of 40,000 at the New York show, but they will be carried to the loudspeakers of the nation when the birds make their first radio debut over a nation-wide hook-up of the Columbia Broadcasting Company.

The trick of being able to make the cocks crow at their time over the air is simple, explains Professor Charles. The birds are confined in small, covered cages until the time of the broadcast, the covers of the cage are then quickly removed, and each bird, thinking that dawn has arrived will strive to make the most noise for their Alma Mater.

Flying Girls Use Day Off Flying



By a Staff Photographer

Miss Gertrude Lavoie
President of the Airline Stewardesses Flying Club

Upper—Cora Borden, Elizabeth Haskins, Bernardine McDade, With Their Instructor, John H. Shobe
Lower—John H. Shobe Instructing Miss Elizabeth Haskins at Boston Airport

Latest variation to the story of the postman who takes a walk on his day off or the sailor who goes rowing in the public park on his holiday, came today from the East Boston airport, where seven air stewardesses on regular American airlines runs have taken to flying on their days off.

Not content with the amount of upper air travel they do on their Boston-New York schedule, the girls have formed a flying club and have engaged John H. Shobe, veteran New England flyer, to give them lessons. First instruction was received yesterday, with Pilot Shobe instilling both rudiments of ground training and actual handling of the stick.

Inasmuch as the club includes girls both from Boston and Newark, it appears that the local members may prove the more fortunate. While the latter may avail themselves of instruction at their leisure, the New Jersey girls must receive their training during the short lay-overs of the Flagship crews between scheduled flights.

Members of the club include Miss Gertrude Lavoie of Winthrop, president; Miss Karoline Goth of Newark, secretary; Miss Gladys Bishop of Malden, Miss Elizabeth Haskins of Winthrop, Miss Dorothy MacDuff of Newton Center, Miss Mary Todd and Miss Roberta McLaughlin, both of Newark, Miss Cora Boorden of Winthrop, Miss Bernardine McDade of Winthrop.

Connecticut Sees Fresh Hope Arise For Security Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 9—Hope for the adoption in Connecticut of an unemployment insurance act has risen in the hearts of its advocates since the election.

The General Assembly, sitting in special session, has before it just this one piece of New Deal legislation. The mannin in which the Assembly has set about consideration of the subject reveals no intention of treating it lightly.

Before the election and before the Assembly met Nov. 5 at the call of Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, there were predictions that the legislators would dispose of unemployment insurance in 48 hours and go home. The assumption was that they would not pass the bill, drawn by a governor's commission in conformity with the Social Security Act.

Tax Was Late Issue

Connecticut went Democratic Nov. 3. Unemployment insurance and its possible tax on employees' pay had been an issue in the final days of the campaign. Nov. 5 the General Assembly received the commission's bill, set up a special committee to hold hearings on it, and adjourned until Nov. 30 for final consideration of the matter. Governor Cross had warned the legislators in a special message that the law must be passed early in December if it was to secure approval of the Social Security board before Jan. 1.

The method of treating the bill is unusual and was arrived at in a conference the Governor held with legislative leaders. Ordinarily a subject such as unemployment insurance would go to the Judiciary Committee, dominated by Republicans, composed entirely of lawyers, inclined in the regular session of 1935 to handle roughly anything that was tied too closely with the New Deal.

Special Committee Named

The judiciary committee did not get the bill. Its chairman, Senator J. Kenneth Bradley, Republican, and some of its members were named to the special committee on unemployment compensation, but with them were named laymen of all three political parties in theLegislature, Republicans, Democrats and Socialists. Five senators and six members of the House of Representatives were chosen. Politically there are five Republicans, five Democrats and one Socialist on the committee.

Nov. 12 they will start hearings. Nov. 30 they will present their conclusions to the Legislature. The basis for their work will be the bill prepared by the Governor's commission, calling for contributions by both employers and employees, a pooled fund plan of compensation, with maximum unemployment benefits of $15 a week for 13 weeks in a year.

Also Have Substitute Bill

In their hands also is a substitute bill presented by the Connecticut Federation of Labor, which does not like employee contributions. It lays the burden on the employer solely, provides also for pooling contributions, but makes benefits available at the maximum rate of $15 a week for 48 weeks a year.

The bills differ on some other points, but the main issue is expected to be employee contributions. Governor Cross, when the subject was injected into the political campaign, declared himself against them. His commission was divided, with Republicans in favor of employee taxes and the Democrats opposed. The special committee is expected to hear some controversial testimony on this point.

Federal Cash Is Allocated For Bridges in New England

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Allocation of $1,233,827 from work relief appropriations to reconstruct bridges damaged or destroyed in four New England states by last spring's floods was announced Saturday by the Works Progress Administration.

Connecticut received $14,500, Maine, $435,000, Massachusetts, $745,021 and Vermont, $39,306. The work will be conducted under the direction of the bureau of public roads. The allocations were:

Connecticut—New Milford reinforced concrete bridge over West Aspetuck river, Merryall Road, $4500; Norwich and Montville, reinforced bridge over Trading Cove Brook, $5000; Stafford, reinforced concrete bridge over Middle river, $5000.

Maine—Hollis and Buxton, reconstruct Bar Mills Bridge in new location over Saco river, $177,000, and reconstruct West Buxton Bridge over the Saco river, $142,000; Brownfield, concrete bridge with abutments, also raise grade and improve approaches over the Saco river, $116,000.

Massachusetts—Sutton, stone arch bridge over the Mumford River on Stevens road, $21,450; Pepperell, steel stringer, concrete deck bridge over the Nashua River on Main Street, $90,000; Leominster, steel stringer, concrete deck bridge over Nashua River on Mechanic Street, $45,225; Sutton, steel stringer, concrete deck bridge and approaches over Mumford River on Manchaug Road, $11,577; Athol, steel stringer, concrete deck bridge over Millers River on Crescent Street, $28,875; South Barre, bridge over the Ware River, $25,800; Barre, reinforced concrete deck, steel stringer bridge on New Braintree Road over the Ware River, known as the Powder Mill Bridge, $34,350.

Fitchburg, steel bridge over Nashua River on Circle Street, $30,450; Holden, steel stringer, concrete deck bridge and approaches over the Quinapoxet River on River Street, $12,865; Lancaster, steel stringer bridge over the Nashua River on Center Bridge Road, $40,050; Royalston, concrete deck steel beam bridge over Millers River on Baldwinville Road, $29,025; Winchendon, concrete jet pile trestle on old abutments over mill pond at bridge on High Street, $16,350, and concrete deck, steel beam bridge at Kilburn Bridge on Sibley Road over Millers River, $14,850; Athol-Orange, steel stringer, concrete deck bridge and approaches over Hoosic River on Lime Street, $32,775.

Hatfield, steel stringer, concrete deck bridge and approaches over Mill River on Bridge Street, $32,550; Orange, deck girder bridge and approaches over Millers River on South Main Street, $66,972; Orange, steel stringer, concrete deck bridge over Millers River on Holtshire Road, $34,425; Colrain, through girder bridge, a slab bridge and approaches over west branch North Bridge River. Frank Herzig covered bridge and overflow bridge Heath Road, $19,440; Colrain, steel stringer, concrete deck bridge and approaches over North River at Griswoldville on Adamsville Road, $36,450; Princeton, steel bridge and approaches on Local Road over Ware River at Ropers Mill, $15,000; Orange, steel stringer concrete deck bridge over Tully River on Fryeville Road, $16,050; Ashfield, steel stringer, concrete deck bridge and approaches at Spruce Corner Brook, $12,000; Charlemont-Shelburne, steel stringer, concrete deck bridge and approaches on Local Road over North River, $36,150.

Vermont—Fairlee, bridge across the Connecticut River, $22,500; Thetford, Lyme Bridge across the Connecticut River, $9000, and Brattleboro, Brattleboro-Chesterfield Bridge across the Connecticut River, $7,806.

Hopes for Repeal Of Teachers' Oath

(Continued from Page 9)

labor federation in the filing, such action will be taken.

Major Argument

From Professor Sheldon's survey report it appears the major argument of the oath-opposing teachers will be that the oath law denies teachers their constitutional liberty in that the teachers have no appeal to court process if they are dismissed for oath-law violations.

Professor Sheldon said that two firms of lawyers retained by the teachers' organizations and the law faculty at Harvard could discover no practical method of appeal to the courts. Had the oath backers provided fine or imprisonment as a penalty for noncompliance with the oath law, he said, they would have provided a road to the courts to contest the constitutionality of the law.

In connection with the necessity of repeal Professor Sheldon said:

"I am certainly not one of those who would say the future of American education is fatally threatened by this or any other single law. But the law is a sample—and locally the most conspicuous sample—of a tendency which everywhere does threaten our educational system, and which is capable, if not curbed before it gets beyond control, of destroying our liberties as thoroughly as similar tendencies have destroyed the liberties of the peoples today under the heel of the several foreign dictatorial regimes.

Not in Law Itself

"The danger is not in the law itself. It is rather in the un-American forces to which an apparently innocent statute gives encouragement, and in the loosened demons of mind-regimentation and soul-regimentation from whose prison-door the lock has been unwittingly removed by those who voted for the oath law.

"Against these dark forces, and against the arbitrary enforcement of this act in the hands of the politicians, the lone teacher has no remedy. He has not even the right to a day in court, such as is constitutionality guaranteed to the average citizen charged with a crime, for the Oath Law has been so phrased that it is practically impossible to take cases arising from it into an open court for decision before the bar of justice."

Representative Thomas Dorgan, Boston, sponsor of the teachers' oath law, in answer to the Sheldon survey said:

"Professor Sheldon is always talking about 'seeking the truth,' but if he would check up intelligently, he would find that in every election, there is a certain turnover; for example, operation of the so-called rotation districts and the established policy in many districts of giving their legislative representative only two terms.

"There were more legislators who were against the oath law defeated, yet I would not think of saying that the oath law was the cause. . . .

"Professor Sheldon 'seeks the truth' the way he wants it. President Roosevelt, quoted by the professor, never talked specifically about repealing the oath law, but Mr. Landon made it an issue, and what happened? President Roosevelt simply said academic freedom should not be interfered with, and the oath law does not interfere with academic freedom. It does interfere with academic license, that Professor Sheldon wants so as to spread his new social ideas. I am not saying that Professor Sheldon is a Communist or a Socialist, but it must be remembered that birds of a feather flock together."

Wellesley Girls Like Study Of Economics at First Hand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Nov. 9—Wellesley College students of economics are not content merely to study large-scale industrial methods from their textbooks, but make frequent trips to factories under the Wellesley economics department. Their experiences up to date have been as varied as the industrial plants they have seen.

One group, touring the Graton & Knight Leather plant in Worcester, was impressed with the rapidity with which a raw hide was transformed into leather belts of various styles. They also learned of the economy obtained from the use of by-products, such as fertilizer and glue, manufactured from the waste products of the plant. Small scraps of leather trimmed from larger pieces they saw utilized as watch fobs.

Students who visited the Dennison Company in Framingham were particularly interested in the metamorphosis of tissue paper into crepe paper as it was brought about by the use of a single machine. They were also fascinated by another machine which turned out 10,000 boxes a day. Looking over the factory from the standpoint of labor, they learned that the company provides bowling alleys, open in the evenings for the recreation of the workers.

At Ginn & Co. publishing house in Cambridge the guide informed the students that the company printed few college textbooks because of the necessity for frequent changes in editions. The process of folding huge sheets of printed paper into book form in the bindery found ready spectators. Students received sample pages of a music book then in the process of being bound.

Souvenirs were a welcome feature of every trip, each girl bringing home from her factory visit some characteristic bit of merchandise. One student who was low on her supply of stockings was much disappointed because the hose factory proved to manufacture the rubber, garden variety instead of sheer silk ones. Those who visited the Necco candy concern are still congratulating themselves on having chosen such a satisfying industry for their study.

New Hampshire WPA Enrolls 10,460 Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 9—William P. Fahey, Administrator of the Works Progress Administration for the State of New Hampshire, has announced that the number of workers on WPA rolls in this state is now 10,460 which marks the first time in recent months that the figure has reached 10,000.

Breaking down these figures Mr. Fahey reported that 3994 workers from this city are now on the rolls. There are 2496 individuals now at work on 121 flood projects now under construction in the state.

Boy Scouts to Exhibit

An exhibit and drama portraying the work among Boy Scouts in Arlington and surrounding communities will be held in the Arlington High School auditorium Friday and Saturday, Nov. 27 and 28, Carl A. Everberg, chairman, announced today. The affair is to be known as the 1936 Sachem Council Scoutorama, a panoramic view of Boy Scout work and progress this year. The exhibit will include a large variety of educational items and subjects, and handicraft work.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Normandie	Nov. 11	Southampton	Nov. 16	Nov. 10, 6:00 pm	Nov. 11, 8:00 am
‡Amer. Farmer	Nov. 13	Plymouth	Nov. 22	Nov. 12, 6:00 pm	Nov. 13, 8:00 am
‡Queen Mary	Nov. 18	Cherbourg	Nov. 23	Nov. 17, 6:00 pm	Nov. 18, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Makura	San Francisco	Nov. 18	Nov. 13, 4:00 pm	Nov. 13, 8:30 pm
*Tolken	San Francisco	Nov. 21	Nov. 16, 4:00 pm	Nov. 16, 8:30 pm
*Tolken	San Pedro	Nov. 23	Nov. 18, 4:00 pm	Nov. 18, 8:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Asia	Victoria	Nov. 27	Nov. 22, 4:00 pm	Nov. 23, 8:30 pm

‡American Farmer and Queen Mary subject to change. *Australia only.

Higher Textile Pay Called 'Warranted'

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 9 (AP)—Horace A. Riviere, fourth vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America maintained today "the conditions in the textile industry at present warrant an increase in wages."

In a statement issued here Mr. Riviere asserted "we think the time has arrived for employers to meet our proposed 20 per cent increase in wages."

The U. T. W. official declared average wages for the cotton industry as tabulated by the United States Department of Labor are $13.85 for a 40-hour week, compared with $15.10 in the woolen industry and $22.65 in other factory industries.

Mr. Riviere said the union's general committee would meet in Providence, R. I., Nov. 12 and 13 to take action on a wage increase proposal suggested last Oct. 12 by President Thomas F. McMahon.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Rail and Merchandising Shares Keep Market Trend Upward

Commodity and Money Markets

Buying of Rails Maintains Rising Trend in Market

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—The stock market churned at a rapid rate today, but aside from demand for rails and specialties, trends were somewhat indefinite.

In dealings that nearly topped the million-share mark in the first hour, steels and coppers leaned backward and numerous issues were about unchanged.

The ticker tape was frequently behind during the morning and was in arrears as much as five minutes at one time. The pace slowed later. Gains of fractions to around 2 points were fairly well distributed at the approach of the final period. A number of new recovery tops were registered during the proceedings.

Transfers approximated 2,900,000 shares.

News Picture Bright

The news picture, including higher dividends and earnings, maintained its brightness, but the recent sharp advance, it was said, inspired the shelving of some commitments on the theory a corrective reaction would bring more attractive purchasing levels.

Cotton futures fell back rather sharply on the government's estimate of a much larger crop. Accompanying a rise in London, New York foreign bar silver was raised 2¾ cents an ounce, the first boost since last May.

Among outstanding stock advances were those of Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Erie, Delaware & Hudson, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Atlantic Coast Line, Northern Pacific, American Steel Foundries, National Department Stores, Allied Stores, Hiram Walker, Celanese, Libby-Owens, Otis Elevator, Johns-Manville, Twentieth Century-Fox, Eitingon-Schild, Goodrich, Pressed Steel Car, Safeway Stores, Andes Copper, American Smelting, Amerada, Texas Corp., du Pont and Goodyear.

Off as much as a point or more were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Anaconda, Kennecott, Loew's, Warner Bros., Westinghouse, North American, Consolidated Edison, Union Pacific and Western Union.

Bond Prices Rise

Wallowing in a shallow trough, issues in all sections of the bond market improved or declined but slightly today.

Trading was listless throughout the morning and few definite trends were discernible. Low and medium priced rails leaned a little toward lower ground. Utility obligations also tended to dip as buying orders lightened.

Industrial loans appeared to attract most of the support shown for domestic corporate liens, although improvement was measured in small fractions.

The United States Government list was highly inactive, with many issues failing to open. Those which did come out were mostly lower with setbacks limited to 1-32 or 2-32 of a point. A few federals edged higher, but gains were no wider than the losses.

Even less activity was noted in the foreign quarter, where only a handful of dollar bonds appeared on the tape. Polish 6s moved up more than a point and Peru 6s added a half point or so. Japan 6½s gave up a minor fraction.

New York Central 5s, Southern Railway 4s, Erie 5s and Missouri Pacific 5s F sold off a bit. St. Paul 5s and North Western 4¾s held about even. Gainers included "Katy" 5s, Great Northern 4½s E and Santa Fe 4s. Other rail bonds moved sluggishly.

Convertible loans and those with stock purchase warrants attached worked higher. American Rolling Mill 4¼s advanced nearly 3 points, Studebaker 6s lifted about 1 and smaller gains were shown by Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s and Allis Chalmers 4s.

Investment circles attributed the light trading to the recent improvement in high grade bonds and the scarcity of new offerings. Traders said their customers seemed to be waiting for signs of further business gains before buying lower rated issues and seemed hesitant to pay prevailing prices for the so-called prime investments.

Boston Stocks

Nov. 9, 1936

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Alles & Fish	3	2¾	3	2¾
..	Am Pneumt pf	4	4	4	4⅛
..	Am Pneumt 1st pf	21	21	21	21
9.00	Boston Elevated	68½	68½	68½	67½
2.00	Bos Her-Trav	30	29½	30	30
..	Bos & Me	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8½
..	Bos & Me Pr pf	34½	34	34½	33¾
..	Bos & Me St A pf	11¼	11	11¼	11
..	Bos & Me pf B	13	13	13	..
.64	Bos Pers-Prop	14¾	14½	14¾	14½
..	Cliff Mining	2	2	2	2
..	Copper Range	12¾	11⅞	12⅛	12
..	Economy Groc	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
6.00	Eas Gas & F pf	56	56	56	55
4.50	Eas G&F pr pf	67	67	67	66½
..	East Mass R pf B	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	11¼
8.00	Edison Elec	159	157½	157½	159
1.30a	Employer's Group	23	22½	23	22
3.10	First Nat'l Stores	54⅜	53⅞	54½	54½
..	Georgia A pf	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
..	Gilchrist Co	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12½
..	Hath Bak pf	59½	59½	59½	58
..	Helvetia	1	75c	1	70c
..	Isle Royal	3¼	2¾	3¼	2¾
..	Maine Cent pf	35	35	35	36
..	Mass Util Assn	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1.00	Mergenthaler	57	57	57	57
..	Nor Butte	75c	68c	68c	69c
..	Old Colony RR	18	17½	18	17⅞
.60	Old Dominion	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
..	Quincy Mining pd	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3
.40	Shawmut Assn	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅝
..	Suburb Elec	5	5	5	4.50a
4.50a	Torrington	100⅜	100¼	100⅜	100½
1.00	Un Twist Drill	27½	27½	27½	27½
..	Utah Apex	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
..	Utah M&T	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4.50a	United Shoe M	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
..	United Gas	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜
..	Warren Bros	11	10⅞	10½	10¾

a—partly extra.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

		Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
		Wheat				
Dec.		1.15⅝	1.16¼	1.15⅛	1.15¼	..
May		1.13⅞	1.14⅜	1.12¾	1.12—	— ½
July		.99⅝	1.00	.98¾	.98⅞ —	— ⅝
		Corn				
Dec.		1.04¼	1.04¼	1.02⅛	1.03¼ +	¼
May		.96	.97	.95½	.96 —	— ¼
July		.93¾	.93⅝	.92	.92¾ —	— ¼
		Oats				
Dec		.43¼	.43⅝	.43	.43	.. ..
May		.43	.43⅜	.43	.43	.. ⅛
July		.40½	.40⅛	.40	.40	.. ..
		Rye				
Dec.		.86⅜	.87⅝	.86⅛	.86⅜ +	⅜
May		.85	.85	.83¾	.84 +	¼
July		.78⅝	.77¼	.76⅝	.76⅝ +	¼
		Winnipeg Wheat				Net
		High	Low	Last	Chg	
November		1.10	1.08⅝	1.08⅝	—⅛	
December		1.07⅜	1.05½	1.06	—¼	
May		1.08⅜	1.07	1.07⅛	—⅛	

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Nov. 9	Last Nov. 7
65	42	Abraham & Str (1.80)	60	58⅞	60	58
74¾	59	Acme Steel (2†)	69½	69	69½	..
15¾	9¾	Adams Express (.20b)	15⅞	15½	15¾	15¾
38¾	17⅞	Adams Millis (1¼b)	28¾	27⅞	28⅝	27⅝
37¼	2½	Addressograph (1)	36½	35⅞	35⅞	36
21½	1⅛	Advance Rumely	2½	2⅜	2½	2½
84¾	58	Air Reduction (1†)	84½	84½	84¾	84⅝
6½	2	Airway Elec App	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.80†)	16⅜	16	16⅜	16½
4¾	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	4½	4¼	4⅜	4⅜
59	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	59¾	57½	59¾	58
58½	12½	Alleghany pf xw (h)	59	57¾	59	..
58½	12¼	Allegh pf kk XL (h)	59	57	59	..
49½	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	47½	46½	46½	46¾
40⅜	26⅞	Allegheny Steel (1)	39⅝	38½	39½	38⅝
245	157	Allied Chem (6)	238	235	235	238
31¾	23	Allied Mills (½b)	31½	31⅛	31⅛	31½
16⅞	6¾	Allied Stores	18	17⅛	18	16¾
88⅝	89	Allied Stores pf (5)	87⅛	87½	87⅛	87¾
71½	35⅜	Allis Chalmers (1½)	70¾	69⅜	70	70½
32½	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1)	34	32⅝	34	32⅝
4⅞	4	Amal Leather	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
36	33	Amal Leather pf	22½	32	35½	..
128½	75	Amerada (2)	106½	103	103	105
79	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	79	78½	78½	79
55½	37	Am Bank Note (1)	44¼	43½	43½	42½
72	65	Am Bank Note pf (3)	71¾	70¾	71¾	..
65	40	Am Brake SF (1.60)	65½	65	65½	65
137½	115¾	Am Can (4†)	129¾	126	129⅝	126¾
169½	162¼	Am Can pf (7)	164	164	164	..
64⅛	30	Am Car & Fdry	54½	53½	54	53½
92½	57⅜	Am Car & F pf	92½	92	92	92½
67	31	Am Chain (1b)	69⅞	66⅝6	69⅞	66⅞
14½	7½	Am Colortype	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	12¾
34½	20½	Am Com Alcohol	34¼	33½	33⅞	34¼
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	29	28⅔	28¾	29⅛
101	80	Am Crys Sug 1 pf (6)	99	99	99	..
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h)	4¾	4½	4½	4⅝
9⅞	6½	Am & For Pow	7¼	7	7⅛	7¼
51⅝	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	50¼	48⅝	49⅞	..
42¾	25	Am & For Pow 6	41½	40½	40½	40½
19¼	12	Am & For Pow 2pf	18⅝	18⅛	18½	18⅜
21½	13	Am Hawaiain (1)	19¾	19⅜	19¾	19⅝
8⅜	4⅝	Am Hide & L	5¾	5¼	5¼	5¼
46	31½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	35⅞	35¼	35¾	34¼
49⅞	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	49¾	49	49	49
24	16½	Am Ice pf (2)	20	19½	19½	..
14½	8¾	Am International	14⅞	14½	14¾	14⅜
39⅝	23⅛	Am Locomotive	37½	36½	37	36½
107	66	Am Loco pf	105½	105½	105½	107
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (1†)	24½	22½	24	22⅝
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.40b)	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11⅜
54⅞	27	Ab Metal	54¾	53¾	54½	54¼
64½	35½	Am News (1½)	64½	64	64½	..
14¼	7¾	Am Power & Lt	11⅜	11	11¼	11¼
74½	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	67	65½	65½	66½
87½	43	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	79	77¾	77¾	78
27⅝	18¾	Am Radiator (.15b)	23½	22⅜	22⅞	22¾
36½	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20†)	37	36½	36⅝	36½
39¾	36	Am Safety Razor (2)	38¾	38	38¼	..
28⅛	18	Am Seating (1)	28⅝	25¾	26⅜	25½
45	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	40½	40½	40½	40½
100¾	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (2)	100⅜	99½	100½	99⅜
152¾	136½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	145	144¾	144¾	..
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3†)	63¼	62⅝	62⅝	63¼
49	20½	Am Steel Fdries	51¾	49⅞	50¾	49
145½	107¾	Am Steel F pf (2¾†)	140	137⅞	139	137
36	24¾	Am Stores (2)	27	26⅝	26⅝	..
63⅜	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	58	56½	58	56¾
26⅜	20⅝	Am Sum Tobacco (1†)	26⅜	25½	25⅝	25⅝
182¾	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	183½	182¾	183½	182¾
102½	87	*Am Tobacco (5)	100	99½	100	100
104	88½	*Am Tobacco B (5)	102¾	102	102	102
15⅝	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs (h)	15½	14⅜	14⅞	15½
27¾	19⅛	Am Wat W & E (.20b)	26⅛6	25¾	25¾	25⅞
11½	7⅝	Am Woolen pf (3†)	62½	61¼	61⅜	61¼
2	3⁄4	Am Writg Pap (h)	1¼	1	1	1
10	4⅜	Am Wr P pf (h)	6½	5¾	6⅛	6¼
7¾	2½	Am Zinc Lead&S	5¼	5	5¼	5
73½	44	Am Zinc L&S pf	38	38	38	..
55⅜	28	Anaconda Cop (1)	54⅜	52⅞	53½	54⅞
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	21⅞	20⅞	21½	21
86½	35	Anaconda Wire (2†)	84	84	84	84
43	9	Andes Copper	38	36	37	344¾
50	37	Archer Daniels (1½)	43⅜	40¾	43	41
5⅜	3	A P W Paper	4½	4	4⅛	3⅝
7⅜	4⅜	Armour Ill	6	5⅜	5⅞	5⅝
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	82	80½	82	80
62⅝	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½)	61½	60¾	60¾	60
15⅛	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	15⅞	15½	15⅞	15
22½	8¼	Artloom Corp	16½	15¾	15¾	16½
23¾	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	24¾	23⅝	24½	23⅝
51⅛	36	Asso Oil (¼b)	48	48	484	45
88½	50	Atchison T&SF (2e)	79⅜	78¼	79	76⅞
107	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	105	105	105	105½
44⅜	21⅝	Atl Coast Line	41½	41½	43	41
31½	11	Atl Gulf & WI	30⅞	30	30	30
53½	13½	Atl Gulf&WI pf	54	52⅞	52⅞	53¼
35½	26⅝	Atl Refining (1)	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	32½
73	48	Atlas Powder (2†)	74	74	74	72½
127	112	Atlas Powder pf (5)	125	125	125	..
30½	14	Atlas Tack (¾b)	18¾	18	18	18½
54¼	26⅜	Auburn Auto	33⅞	33¼	33⅜	32⅝
10¼	5⅜	Austin Nichols	8	6⅞	8	..
46½	29½	Austin Nichols A (2)	44	40½	43½	..
7¾	4⅝	Aviation Corp Del	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5¼
		—B—				
6¾	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	5	4¾	4¾	5
73	33¾	Bald Asd pf (h)	7	70¼	70¼	70¼
5⅜	2⅜	Bald Asd (h)	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4⅛
74	29½	Bldwin L pf (h)	..	71½	70½	71½
26½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	23⅝	22¾	23¾	23
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	36	34½	35½	34⅝
49½	41⅞	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	46¼	46¼	46½	..
118	110½	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	112	111¾	112	111⅞
34¾	21	Barber Co (½b)	27	26⅝	26⅝	27
25⅛	13¼	Barker Bros	24¼	23	23	24
123	82¼	Barker Bros pf	123	122½	122½	123
20	14½	Barnsdall A (.80)	20⅜	19⅞	20½	19⅝
21⅜	16¾	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	21¾	21½	21⅝	21¼
114¼	110	Bayuk Cigar pf (7)	112	112	112	112
26	18	Beatrice Creamery (1)	27½	26	27½	25⅝
105	100	Beatrice Cr pf sww	104	104	104	104
99	85	Beech-nut Pack (3†)	97¾	97½	97¾	97½
16¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	14½	13¾	14½	13⅝
32⅜	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1b)	30⅝	29¾	30½	30½
25¼	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½†)	23½	22⅞	23⅛	23
68½	48	Best & Co (2½)	70½	67½	70½	68½
76⅜	45¾	Beth Steel	74½	73¼	74¼	74⅝
19¼	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
125⅛	107½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	125	125	125	124¾
53	23	Bigelow Sanford (1)	53¾	53	53¾	52¾
20¼	14½	Blaw Knox (.60)	18½	18	18⅛	18¼
32¼	31⅞	Black & Decker	32¼	31½	31¾	..
31¼	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	28⅞	27⅞	27⅞	28¼
63⅛	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	46¾	46⅛	46¾	46¼
100½	80½	Bon Ami A (4)	91½	91½	91½	..
45	39	Bon Ami B (2½)	45	44½	44½	45
32⅜	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	29¾	29	29⅝	28⅞
90	64	Borg Warner (3†)	90	89¼	89¼	90
11½	6	Boston & Maine	8¾	8¾	8⅝	..
3⅜	1⅛	Botany A pf (h)	2½	2⅜	2½	2
18⅞	12⅜	Bridgeport Brass (.40†)	16⅝	16	16¼	16⅜
64⅞	47⅛	Briggs Mfg (2†)	62⅞	62⅜	62½	62
69	47⅛	Briggs & Strat (3)	53¾	52¾	53½	52¼
50½	41	Bristol Myers (2†)	49	49	49	48¾
58½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (4)	57¾	56¾	57¼	56¾
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	..	7¾	7	7½
51½	33½	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	39	38	39	37
57	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	52	51½	51½	52
21½	8⅞	Brunick Balke	21⅞	21	21⅜	21¾
18½	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	16⅞	16¼	16⅝	16¾
115	107½	Bucyrus E cv pf (7)	110	110	110	..
15⅞	9½	Budd Mfg	12⅞	12¼	12¼	12⅞
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	10⅞	10½	10½	10¾
33½	20¾	Bullard (¼b)	31½	31	32⅜	31
52	11½	Bulova Watch	53½	52⅞	53½	52
34½	25	Burroughs Add (.60†)	31⅞	31½	31¾	31¾
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7
84	54½	Byers pf	79½	75⅛	75½	78½
25⅜	18½	Byers	23¾	22⅜	23¼	23⅜
29½	14½	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	31¾	29	31	28
29½	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	32	29½	29½	29
6⅝	2⅝	Butte Cop & Zinc	..	5¼	4⅞	4⅞
33¾	22	Byron Jackson (1†)	32⅝	32	32¼	32
		—C—				
43¾	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	41¼	39½	40⅜	40⅜
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1¾	1½	1¾	1½
16½	6	Calumet & Hecla (½b)	16¼	15¾	15¾	16
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1†)	38¼	37½	37½	38¼
20¼	10⅜	Canada Dry	14⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17¾
18	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	14⅜	14	14	14¼
64	37	Cannon Mills (2b)	62½	62	62¼	62½
103½	91	Caro C&O st (5)	103	103	103	..
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	8	7¾	8	7¾
188	92½	Case Thresh	165	160	160	162¾
143	118	Case Thresh pf (7)	133	132	133	..
91	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2†)	89½	88¾	89	89¾
32⅜	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	30½	29¾	29¾	29½
32	19	Celotex Co	31¾	31	31½	31½
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½†)	32⅜	31½	32⅝	31½
57	35	Central RR of NJ	44½	43½	44½	43
8¼	6¾	Central Foundry	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8¼
10⅜	6½	Century Ribbon	10¼	10	10	10¼
72¾	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	72½	70¼	70¾	71⅞
19¼	8¾	Certain-Teed (n)	15	14½	14½	14⅞
71	57½	Certain Teed pf (6)	69½	69½	69½	69¾
26¼	19	Champion P & F (1)	25¾	25½	25½	25⅝
106	101	Champion P pf (6)	105½	105½	105½	106
16	10⅞	Checker Cab Mfg	57	55	55	57
100	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	100	98½	99	99
77⅞	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	77½	76½	77	76¾
6¾	2⅞	Chi ⅞ E Ill pf (h)	5⅜	5	5⅜	5¼
2⅝	1¼	Chi & Gt West (h)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
12⅞	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	11¼	10½	11	10¾
12	6	Chi Ind & L pf (h)	9	9	9	..
33⅜	25⅜	*Chi Mail Order (2½†)	32⅞	32½	32⅜	32½
2¼	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2	1¾	1¾	1⅞
5⅞	2⅞	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4¼	3⅞	4	4
4⅞	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	3⅜	3½	3⅝	3½
12⅝	6¾	Chi & N'west pf (h)	10¾	10¾	10¾	..
18⅞	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	18⅞	18	18	18¼
12⅝	6¾	Chi &N'west pf (h)	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	..
18⅞	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	18⅞	18	18	18¾
62	40⅜	Chi Pneu T pf	63	62	62	62
54⅜	30	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2	2	2	..
14½	4¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	5¼	5	5¼	5½
41	25⅝	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
32⅝	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	29	27	29	26⅞
23⅜	17⅜	Chickasha Cot O	19¾	19¼	19¼	19⅜
13⅜	7	Childs-Company	10¼	9⅝	10⅛	9¼
30¼	15⅞	Chrysler (6½b)	138¼	136¾	137	137⅝
19⅞	16¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	18
87½	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	87½	86¾	87	86¾
11¾	4⅜	City Stores	10¾	10⅜	10½	10½
46½	23¾	Clark Equipment (1.20)	34	34	34	34
47⅝	33	Cleve Graph Br (2)	44	43¾	44	44
70½	48	Cluett Peabody (1)	65	64¾	64¾	65
129	124	Cluett Pbdy pf (7)	126½	126½	126½	127
137½	84	Coca Cola (2†)	127½	127	127½	127½
20½	13	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	17¾	17½	17½	17⅞
66¾	39½	Collins & Aikman (2†)	65	63½	64	64⅜
114½	107¼	Collins & A pf (7)	114½	114	114	114½
39⅞	28½	Colo F & Ir	38¾	38¼	38¼	..
36½	21⅛	Colo & Southern	25	25	25	..
37⅞	19⅛	Colo & So 1 pf	32	31½	32	31½
23¾	14	Columbia Gas (.40b)	18¾	18¼	18¼	18¾
103	80¾	Columbia G pf B (5)	97	97	97	98
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1†)	40⅜	39½	39½	40⅛
134¼	84	Columbian C vtc (4†)	127	126½	126½	126
84⅞	44	Comm Credit (4†)	74½	73¾	74½	74
121¾	100¼	Comm Cred pf (4¼)	123¼	123	123¼	121⅛
84⅞	55	Comm Inv Tr (4)	87⅜	85¼	87⅜	84¾
136½	97	Comm I T pf (4¼)	129½	127	129½	..
34⅜	14¼	Comm Solvents (.60)	17⅜	17	17	17⅛
3⅞	1½	Comwlth & So	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
82	59½	Comwlth & S pf (3)	72	70	72	70
13½	7	Conde Nast Pub	11⅝	11¼	11¼	11½
44½	30⅝	Congoleum N (1.60)	36⅛	35¾	35¾	36¼
25¾	16	Congress Cigar (2b)	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	..
13⅛	8	Conn Rv&Ld pf	10	10	10	10⅛
15½	8	Consol Cigar	13⅛	12⅝	13	13⅛
82½	73¼	Con C'g cnf ww (6½)	82½	82½	82½	82½
85	65¾	Consol Cigar pf (7)	85	85	85	85
20½	13¾	Consol Coal pf vtc	17½	16½	16½	16¾
5⅛	4⅛	Consol Film Ind	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
20½	15¼	Consol Fish I pf (5g)	17⅞	17¼	17¼	17¼
48⅜	37¼	Consol Ed NY (2†)	45¾	44¾	45¼	45
109	102	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	107½	107½	107½	107½
..	..	Consol Laboratories	8½	7½	7¾	8
12¼	11½	Consol Oil (.60†)	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14¼
106⅛	101	Consol Oil pf n (8)	106⅝	105⅝	106⅝	..
11½	8½	Consol Rys Cu pf	9	8⅝	9	8½
1⅜	⅜	Consolo Textile (h)	⅝	⅜	⅜	⅜
21½	13¾	Container A (1†)	21½	21	21¼	21⅜
30½	10⅜	Cont Baking A	30½	28	30⅛	29½
3	1⅜	Cont Baking B	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3⅜
87¼	67½	Cont Can (3†)	75	73⅝	75	74
24⅜	17½	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	23¾	23¾	22⅝	23⅝
46	36½	Cont Insurance (1.20†)	43	41	43	41
4	2½	Cont Motors	3⅛	3	3	3
39	28½	Cont Oil (1†)	38½	37¾	38¾	38½
46	25½	Cont Steel (1)	28½	26⅜	26⅝	26½
69½	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	65¾	65	65	..
82½	63¾	Corn Products (3)	73¾	72	73	71¾
7⅝	4	Coty	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅝
37½	38	Cream of Wheat (2)	37½	37½	37½	37½
44¾	24	Crane Comp	44¼	43½	43¾	43½
35⅜	18⅜	Crosley Radio (½b)	33	32¼	32¾	32½
48	46	Crown Cork pf xw (6¼)	49¾	49½	48½	48½
90¾	43½	Crown Cork & S (3)	91½	90¼	91	90¾
58	46½	Crown Cork pf ww (2e)

Business and Industry

Wage Increases Throughout Steel Industry Becoming General

Commerce and Finance

Steel Operations Hold at 73 P. C. Of Mill Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Steel operations held at 73 per cent of mill capacity during the past week, according to the magazine Steel.

Demand for steel, says the report, has remained steady so far in the few days following the election and the favorable outlook for the balance of the year has not been altered to any great extent, although the "outcome leaves the industry no nearer to a solution of such problems as taxes, wages, prices, expansion programs and conservation of surpluses."

Expect Price Rise

Following the wage advances announced by some of the leading steel producers after weeks of negotiations, continues the report, it was generally assumed finished steel prices would be raised $1 to $3 a ton.

"The week's heavy rail awards included 48,500 tons for Chicago & North Western, 7550 tons for Texas & Pacific and 8000 tons for an unidentified western road. Union Pacific, which like the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, plans to spend $8,000,000 for rolling equipment, placed 300 cars with its own shops and ordered 20 freight locomotives.

"Automobile production this week is likely to pass the 100,000-mark for the first time since June," the report says, "and the increased shipments of steel to this industry have offset slight declines in other lines. Assemblies last week made a gain of 17,320 units, which if continued would result in the manufacture of 750,000 cars during November and December.

"Pig iron producers in other districts so far have made no move toward increasing prices in line with the action taken by a New England producer last week. The sheet and strip announcement of a week ago, affecting a flexible interpretation of size and delivery has been modified slightly.

Scrap Prices Drop

"October pig iron production, 2,991,794 gross tons, was the highest since May, 1930, and represented a gain of 9.7 per cent over September's 2,728,257 tons. Average daily output, 96,509 tons, was a gain of 6.1 per cent over the 90,942 tons produced daily in September. For 10 months this year production of 24,607,570 tons is 5.9 per cent ahead of last year. At the end of October 162 stacks were active, compared with 154 at the end of September."

Price weaknesses in several districts have forced Steel's scrap composite down 21 cents to $16.04, the third decline from the year's peak of $16.54. The iron and steel composite at $34.60 is down 2 cents as a result of the decline in scrap. The finished steel index remains at $53.90.

Operations in the Pittsburgh district were up 1 point to 70 per cent; Wheeling 3 to 89; Cleveland 2½ to 79½; Birmingham 5½ to 67; New England 13 to 88. Youngstown was down 2 to 74; Buffalo 3 to 84; eastern Pennsylvania ½ to 47½, and Cincinnati 5 to 91. Other districts were unchanged.

Economics in the News

(Continued from Page 1)

the crop failure of 1936. On the contrary, Secretary Wallace and his aides prognosticated bumper crops. They had ample expert warrant for their statements. After the failure of 1934 agronomists and meteorologists said that the 20-year dry spell in the great western dustbowl had come to an end. Pity, in such circumstances, the poor actuary who is expected to average out future crops (not to mention the prices of those crops) as the basis for the insurance premiums!

In point of fact, the actuary has tried his hand at crop insurance written by private insurance companies, and has failed dismally. Several of the Hartford companies have experimented with it. A statement of this is contained in the congressional hearings already mentioned.

A special company set up to undertake this type of insurance was formed in Kansas. It insured price as well as yield of crops. The premium ranged from 5 per cent to 13 per cent, which at that time appeared adequate protection for the insurer. Nevertheless, soon after the company was formed, it ran into the catastrophic drop in farm prices in 1931 and 1932, and was overwhelmed by an avalanche of claims. The company, in consequence, suffered great loss, and the plan had to be wound up. At present, I believe, the companies restrict themselves to specific risks, such as hail and frost.

Prior Study Desirable

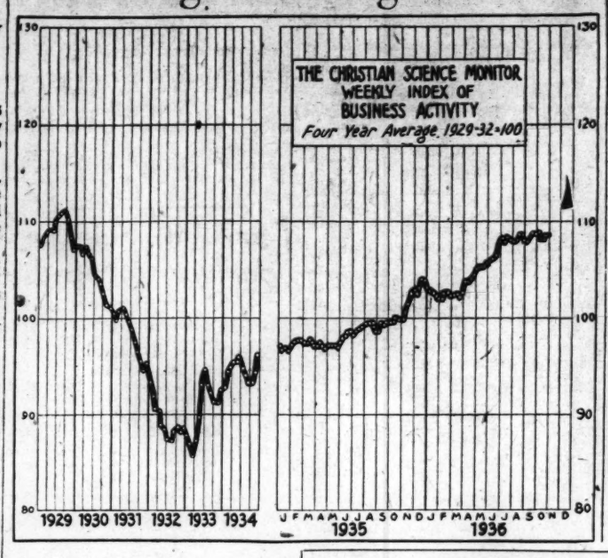
If private insurance companies will not undertake all-risk crop insurance, it behooves the Government to tread warily. This is precisely what Secretary Wallace says will be done.

It would be an excellent thing if, in projects of such an ambitious nature, public commissions were appointed to make a thorough inquiry prior to legislative action.

Of course, it may be that the Administration's object is not to write insurance, but to guarantee farmer income security. In that case the name insurance should be abandoned. Not only that; it would be better not to go through the forms of insurance, such as premium collection and the accumulation of a claim fund. It would be better, that is, to do what was recommended in this place for the old-age annuities, and adopt the pay-as-you-go principle.

Government, as Mr. White says, has become an agency for human welfare. Among industrial workers, no doubt, future unemployed will continue to be protected even after they have exhausted their unemployment benefits. Harry L. Hopkins, relief administrator, forecasts a permanent relief organization. Its extension to agriculture on the heels of crop failure would not require any departure from present accepted practice.

Monitor's Business Index Is Unchanged During the Week



The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity remained unchanged during the week ended Oct. 31. Two of the components of the index, electric power production and miscellaneous carloadings, advanced slightly but the decline in bank debits offset this factor and the index remained at 108.6, the same as in the previous week. This compares with 99.9 on Nov. 2, 1935.

A new high was made by electric power production last week, reversing the usual seasonal trend. All major geographic regions were represented in the increased output, as reported by Edison Electric Institute.

Developments in business during the week included heavy retail sales, large commitments for merchandise in the wholesale markets and announcements of wage increases, bonuses, extra dividend disbursements, gains in employment and plans for expansion of manufacturing facilities. Retail sales were 10 to 15 per cent above 1935. Wholesale markets continued active, both on orders for current delivery and for the holiday season.

Steel production was reported by Iron Age at 74½ per cent of capacity, a gain of a half point from a week ago. Steel activity during the month of October was the greatest for any month since August, 1929. The steel industry has announced general wage increases averaging about 10 per cent. There were 526,700 employees in the plants in September. The advance will put the wage scale to the highest on record.

Factory shipments by members of the Automobile Manufacturers Association during October jumped 262 per cent above the preceding month. October factory sales for the group amounted tot 216,554 cars and trucks. This was 4 per cent above the like period last year and 128 per cent above the five-year average for October. Plants are now virtually running at capacity filling orders for new models.

Carloading for the week totaled 814,175 cars, a decrease of 1797 cars, or 0.2 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 132,177 or 19.4 per cent, compared with a year ago and an increase of 201,127 or 32.8 per cent, compared with two years ago, according to the Association of American Railroads.

Cotton mill activity continued to show increased seasonal activity. Buyers, apprehensive that they might not be able to cover first quarter requirements, placed heavy orders. The outlook is the best in years.

Lumber shipments and orders kept ahead of those for last week, while production, shipments and orders were substantially above last year.

The turnover in the Boston wool market during the week was the best for some months. The local market is about cleaned out of wool and prices are strong.

New England shoe manufacturers in the first 10 months of this year produced 7.4 per cent more shoes than in the like period of a year ago.

Bank clearings in October totaled $28,511,682,845, an increase of 8.4 per cent over September and 8.3 per cent over October, 1935. The turnover was the largest since last March. The sharp increase in clearings is ascribed to a number of factors, among which were the heaviest trading in securities on the two New York boards in the last seven months, a distribution of dividends not exceeded since 1931, and the expansion in mercantile business.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and related to the 1929-32 average as 100:

	*Oct. 31 1936	Oct. 24 1936	Nov. 2 1935
Combined index	108.6	108.6	99.9
Bk debits outside NYC	97.2	97.5	93.3
Elec power prod	129.8	129.7	113.4
Misc carloadings	98.8	98.7	93.1

*Preliminary.

Pullman Nine Months' Net Income Best in 6 Years

CHICAGO (AP) — Pullman, Incorporated, and subsidiaries report nine months consolidated net income of $5,219,928, equal to $1.35 per share, the best result for any similar period since 1930.

Operations of the corresponding 1935 period resulted in a deficit of $505,568, or 13 cents a share.

Net income for the third quarter was $2,525,948, or 65 cents a share, against a deficit of $772,406, or 20 cents, the corresponding 1935 quarter.

No provision for possible federal surtax on undistributed profits was made.

Transportation operations of the Pullman Company, sleeping car company affiliate, for the nine months resulted in net income of $2,494,145, against a deficit of $1,966,524 the corresponding 1935 period. September net was $357,545 against $178,044 in September last year.

Trade Vista Good Say Chamber And Federal Reserve

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Federal Reserve Board and the United States Chamber of Commerce competed over the week end in issuing optimistic business reports.

Talk grew in Washington of a "Roosevelt boom." The President's big electoral majority was cited with satisfaction as strengthening his hand if he feels it necessary to apply the economic brakes through the Federal Reserve System, to prevent the potential boom from catapulting into another collapse.

Said the Reserve Board's monthly bulletin: Industrial activity has reached its highest level since 1930; corporate earnings in the first six months were 60 per cent over the 1935 period; cash farm income was $7,850 millions, an increase of $750 millions over a year ago, and nearly double that of 1932.

Said the Chamber:

The United States is making a steady, uniform, widespread recovery, notably lacking in spectacular or sporadic spurts, and involving "much more progress than some other countries which had gone further in recovery." America's index of industrial production since the summer of 1935 has jumped upward 28 per cent, while in Great Britain (where the slump was less drastic) it rose in the same period only 12 per cent.

Both reports indicate good business times ahead; and both find their optimism reflected in the recent advance of the stock market, following the end of election uncertainties.

The monthly Reserve Board report ascribed failure of employment to rise correspondingly with increased production to "increases in the average number of hours worked, growth of population, and technological improvements." According to the board's index of industrial production, it now stands at 108 for the third quarter of 1936 (on the base of an index of 100 for 1923-25, taken as standard years); as against 98 for the first half of the year, 90 last year, 64 in 1932 and 119 for 1929.

Output of durable goods manufacturers stands at 106 compared to a 1932 low of 33.

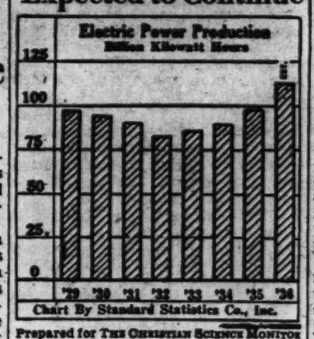
The report by the Chamber of Commerce includes the statement:

"The momentum which has been gained in business activities is impressive, both in its extent and in its promise for the period ahead. . . . During the last 17 months the most significant development has been improvement in balance among fields of enterprise and among the areas of the country.

"This has not been a period of spectacular bursts here and there, serving to accentuate comparisons with low conditions elsewhere. Instead, it can now be seen that there have been at work the processes which restore order where dislocation had earlier been evident, which bring all activities near the average instead of some being far above and others equally far below.

"It is necessary to go back a decade to find another period in which business momentum had within itself equal elements of strength."

Power Output Rise Expected to Continue



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

FROM a detailed study of the demand prospects of the principal customer groups of the electric power industry, the conclusion is reached that the 15 per cent rate of gain registered in 1936 should be continued in the following two years.

More Big Steel Companies Announce Wage Increases

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Large independent steel operators have fallen into line on a 10 per cent wage increase for steel workers November 16.

Following the lead of United States Steel and Bethlehem subsidiaries, National and Republic announced that pay in their plants would be raised on an average of 10 per cent.

The only difference in the agreements announced after negotiations with employe representatives was that some provided automatic adjustments with changes in living costs while others contained no such provision.

The company proposals still were under consideration by employee representatives at several plants. At Carnegie-Illinois' Duquesne, Penna., mills, the employe representatives accepted the pay increase but rejected the adjustment provisions.

Generally, the "white collar" office workers making less than $5000 a year are to receive a 10 per cent boost.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers and head of the drive to bring all the industry's employees into the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, called the increase "welcome but inadequate."

The raise, he said, "will do more to make the workers of the country conscious of their power than anything that's happened for a long while."

CLEVELAND, Nov. 9 (AP)—The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. announced wage increases of from 9 to 10 per cent for employees in the company's plants at Youngstown and Indiana harbor, South Chicago.

A company spokesman here said the announcement was made by officials at the Youngstown and Indiana harbor plants this morning. The increase applies to plant employees and also office employees in the lower salary brackets.

Company officials said 14,000 would benefit in Youngstown and 11,000 in the Chicago district.

LORAIN, Ohio, Nov. 9 (AP)—The National Tube Company, subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, announced today a 10 per cent wage increase for approximately 8000 employees in its Lorain plant.

GADSDEN, Ala., Nov. 9 (AP)—Announcement of an increase in wages for the Gadsden employees of the Gulf States Steel Company "that will mean adding some $20,000 monthly to the pay roll" was made today by L. E. Geohegan, general manager.

The advances will be effective Nov. 16. The company employs about 2800 men in the Gadsden plants.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 9 (AP)—Representatives of more than 30,000 Carnegie-Illinois steel corporation employees withheld acceptance today of a 10 per cent wage offer by the management pending a further study of the proposal.

Some of them—representing three big plants—refused to give an affirmative answer and planned to lay the wage question before a district council of employee representatives which was being organized today at a meeting of delegates from 19 Carnegie-Illinois mills.

Want Living Cost Base

Representatives of five other plants told the company they wanted the wage increase to become effective immediately, rather than on Nov. 16, and that they wished additional time to make up their minds on the proposal to base the increased scale on the cost of living.

The three plants whose workers seek to lay the matter before the district council are the Edgar Thomson Works at Braddock, Pa., the Duquesne Works at Duquesne, Pa., and the Ohio Works at Youngstown, Ohio. They employ 18,000 men.

The other five are the New Castle, Pa., tin plant; the Shenango Tin Works at New Castle; the National Works at Monessen, Penna., the Vandergrift, Penna., Works and the Farrel-Mercer, Penna., plant. About 11,600 work at these mills.

Gary Workers Undecided

The company said workers of the Gary sheet and tin mill at Gary, Ind., also have reached no decision.

A company spokesman announced 11 major plants, employing 28,700 men, accepted the increase. They were listed as the wood mill at McKeesport, Pa.; the roll and machine shops, Canton, Ohio; the Guernsey plant, Cambridge, Ohio; the Laughlin works, Martins Ferry, Ohio; the Homestead, Penna., plant; the Isabella works, Etna, Penna.; the Farrell, Penna., steel works; the Mingo Junction (Ohio) works; the Clarion, Penna., steel and by-products plant; the river and transportation division, Clairton, Penna., and the Lorain division at Johnstown, Penna.

The Carnegie-Illinois offices said the plan also had been accepted by the South Works at Chicago and the Gary Steel Works at Gary, Ind., each employing 15,000 men.

The workers' representatives meanwhile discussed the formation of the council, which would represent all the company's mills in collective bargaining negotiations.

The wage increase added approximately $10,000,000 to the Christmas budgets of the steel workers.

Australia Getting Branch Plants Due To Tariff Changes

MELBOURNE — The introduction of British and American capital into Australia on a large scale and the rapid expansion of industrial manufacturing, will be one result of recent tariff changes.

The managing director of Armco (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. (R. S. Conrow) has already informed the Government of a proposal to form a $5,000,000 company for the manufacture of steel motor body panels in Australia. Technical advisers from the American Rolling Mills Company at Middletown, Ohio, have visited Australia, and the erection o. a factory will be decided upon soon. The annual value of imports of these manufactures to Australia is $2,000,000.

Returning from a visit to Europe and America, the secretary of the Associated Chambers of Manufactures of Australia, Lathan Withall, reported that manufacturers of the following goods were seriously considering opening their own factories in Australia:

Cotton piece goods of types not made in Australia, with a consumption value of several million pounds a year; pharmaceutical goods; electrical equipment, food products and specialties; stainless steel goods.

Commenting on expected industrial development, Mr. Withall said that the growing clarity of overseas economic trends made it both possible and necessary for Australia to shape her course with greater precision.

"A stable and non-contradictory tariff policy, directed toward the production in Australia of many commodities that have always been imported is the first essential of any bold policy of national expansion and growth," he said. "I was impressed in Great Britain with the patriotic support of the people for their local industries, and I think they could be emulated to advantage by the people of Australia."

Commodity Prices Increase Slightly In Oct. 31 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices advanced to 0.1 per cent for the week ended October 31, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The all-commodity index rose to 81.2 per cent of the 1926 average. The index is 0.1 per cent below a month ago but 1.8 per cent above the corresponding week of last year.

The rise in the index was attributable in the main to advances in the foods, textile products, metals and metal products, building materials, and miscellaneous commodity groups. Farm products, hides and leather products, and chemicals and drugs declined. Fuel and lighting materials and housefurnishing goods remained unchanged.

Each of the 10 major commodity groups except foods and textile products is now higher than a year ago. The increases range from 0.5 per cent for chemicals and drugs to 8.4 per cent for farm products. Food prices show a decline of 1.8 per cent from the corresponding week of last year and textile products are 1.5 per cent lower.

Wholesale prices of raw materials declined 0.1 per cent to equal last month's corresponding index, 82.0. The semi-manufactured articles group advanced 0.3 per cent and is 0.4 per cent above a month ago. The index for the finished products group remained at 81.7, representing a decline of 0.4 per cent from the first week of October.

Commodity Groups	Oct. 31, 1936	Oct. 24, 1936	Nov. 3, 1934	Nov. 4, 1933
All commodities	81.2	81.1	76.0	70.9
Farm products	83.9	84.2	69.9	55.5
Foods	82.3	82.1	75.4	64.2
Hides and leather products	96.0	96.5	84.4	87.6
Textile products	71.6	71.2	69.5	76.1
Fuel and lighting materials	77.3	77.3	74.9	74.6
Metals and metal products	86.4	86.3	85.5	82.5
Building materials	87.4	87.3	84.9	83.8
Chemicals and drugs	81.5	82.3	76.9	72.6
Housefurnishing goods	83.2	83.2	82.8	81.3
Miscellaneous	71.9	71.5	69.6	65.3
Raw materials	82.0	82.1	*	*
Semimanufactured articles	76.6	76.4	*	*
Finished products	81.7	81.7	*	*
All commodities other than farm products	80.6	80.5	77.3	74.2
All commodities other than farm products and foods	80.2	80.1	77.8	77.2

*Not computed.

Silver Price Has Jump in Montreal

MONTREAL (AP)—In spirited bidding, silver prices advanced more than a cent, the widest gain in many months, at opening of the commodity exchange Monday.

There were no sales at the start of trading as holders, encouraged by sharp advances in London prices, declined to sell. Buyers, however, raised their bids 1¼ to more than 1½ cents.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Roosevelt's sweeping victory was followed by four days of sharply rising prices in most groups of securities on the New York Stock Exchange.

This rise appeared to spring in large part from the ending of the election uncertainty. It did not indicate a Street approval of the election. It apparently represented the release of timid buying from the restraint of simple uncertainty, which had caused volume to taper off before the election. The rise, however, apparently swept away the last vestiges of the theory that the Roosevelt policies destroy business confidence.

Another potent consideration in the rise was the prospect of a further harvest of hot-house dividends, induced by the surtax in the Revenue Act of 1936. The election returns were taken to indicate that there would be no repeal of this tax during the next Congress, and this meant that many corporations which had been waiting on the election would now begin passing out their 1936 earnings.

Another conclusion which made stocks go up is that the election puts off the balancing of the federal budget into the indefinite future. One might say roughly that the Street felt Landon would have been likely to balance the budget about two years sooner than Roosevelt. The sweeping nature of the victory, however, is taken by a good many financial observers as a mandate to the President to balance the budget only when there is nothing left to do with the Treasury's receipts.

Inflation Again Market Factor

Hence "inflation" again became a market factor. The feeling is that an unbalanced national budget must eventually lead to the kind of prosperity that is doomed to collapse. There was a bidding up of commodity prices, particularly of the precious metals which are generally linked in the public mind with money. The mining shares led the rise, although this strength was in part caused by the surprisingly good market which is developing for copper, which showed itself in a marking up of the domestic price to 10½ cents during the week.

The election returns clearly indicated that the public is not interested in financial problems but in the freedom to make heavy outlays of federal money. The Administration is expected to take the election as a mandate to subordinate Treasury policy to humanitarian principles, in such matters as social security, Treasury subvention to insecure groups, and a hoped-for "redistribution of the national wealth" by means of heavy federal payments obtained if necessary from borrowing. The thought is that the next business depression, therefore, will appear in the form of a depression of the hopes of those wishing largess from the U. S. Treasury, and a reappearance of political consciousness in the taxpayer.

Another conclusion drawn in the Street from the election is that low interest rates and easy borrowing conditions for the Treasury (and by corollary for all business) will be continued indefinitely. The election indicates that Marriner S. Eccles is to remain head of the Reserve system. The Treasury has heavy maturities in the next four years, and will use all its means to keep the money market easy, including its stabilization fund, which has little to do in the exchange market, and its indirect power over the Reserve system.

Conservatives Get Setback

This prospect caused the government bond market, which was torpid for several weeks before the election, to leap to life with a phenomenally sharp rise.

Conservative bankers view the prospect as somberly as the stock market views it hopefully. They feel that all financial signals are now set green, and that a heavy overpromising by the public, this decade through the national treasury as in the last decade through the stock market, is almost certain to result. They feel that the present is the time for caution, meaning specifically the further raising of member bank reserve requirements, or dropping of the price of gold. The latter of these is an obvious political impossibility, while the former appears, on briefest reflection, to be politically out for at least two years.

The prospect is rather that in case any actual curbing to business appeared tracable to the recent 50 per cent increase in reserve requirements, President Roosevelt would have it rescinded. Financial conservatives, it is felt, are in for a bad siege, during which those with any capacity for indignation will be heard more and more vociferously until they are either requested to shut up or given a hearing.

Easy Money to Continue

This prospect for continual easy money had its effect immediately on the investment market. The big volume of business anticipated this fall has not, so far, eventuated. Volume has been falling off until last week's offerings, of only $450,000 (and that in tax-exempts), were the smallest in two years. Even the reduced rate of offerings did not go too well, in all probability on account of the election's shadow. Insurance companies and banks were holding off.

Now that the people have spoken for easy money, investment bankers have begun to smile again in view of the new business in sight. There is also a strong prospect that the surplus tax in the Revenue Act of 1936 will cause an increase in corporate offerings to investors not only of bonds, but of preferred and common stock issues. This is the intent of the law.

In short, the election continued and increased the unusual state of the public mind in which interest rates are easy while corporate borrowing expands. It did so by creating a state of certainty in the public's mind, about the political prospect for the next two to four years. This certainty, or feeling of increased security, seems to be always necessary for an effective rise in borrowings. It is now evident that anything which interferes with this rise in borrowings, such as a rise in caution on the part of lenders, will probably not be tolerated.

Rails Don't Confirm Rise

Reflecting this general confidence, the stock market paid little note to the prospect of adverse or expensive legislation for employers. Such legislation is definitely expected. The 30-hour bill for the railroads is given a fair chance to get through the next Congress, and this chance contributed largely to the failure of the rails to confirm the Dow-Jones averages by going up with the industrials. The new pressure for wage increases is expected to result both in larger buying power on the part of the public, and in higher prices, and is expected to continue until people begin to complain that these things merely cancel out.

This general ebullience of the feeling of financial freedom from financial orthodoxies has given those who bring to office considerations of public financial integrity still another source for concern. It is expected to stimulate the influx of gold from Europe, as our politically impregnable price of $35 for gold continues to drain the hoards across the Atlantic.

The election apparently aggravated the weakness of the foreign exchanges, which is merely another way of saying that it increased the demand for American dollars by foreigners. America appearing even more as the greatest place in the world today for making money. This means a further continuance of the steady swelling of the excess reserves of the member banks, which are already back to where they were in the summer of 1935.

Celebrates More Abundant Life

In short, the market made it obvious that the great mistake of the Republicans was in not facing the fact that their victory would have been deflationary. They favored, in feeling if not in words, a balancing of the budget even though it might have slowed the movement of borrowed federal money into business channels, and they appeared more likely to favor conservative banking principles than the President. Even in such matters as the price of cotton and of sugar, they were expected to favor more economically realistic policies, and in consequence both these commodities rose sharply on the election news. Republicans had thought that because the Administration was anti-business, its return to office would discourage business recovery.

Traders with less interest in such abstractions as "freedom" indicated last week their expectation that the discouragement put in the way of further business recovery by the Administration would be more than offset by the evidence that the public will brook no interference by sound finance in a return to prosperity. They figured that money could be made out of the prospect that "the American poeple is determined to have the more abundant life if it costs everything they have." and they consoled their Republican colleagues in the Street, whose keen disappointment last week was very obvious, with the thought that "no politician can wreck American business." And as a cure for the fear of further bureaucracy, they recommended purchase of the accounting machinery shares.

Manufacturing Is The Chief Source Of National Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Manufacturing is the largest source of the national income generally contributing 20 to 25 per cent of the total for the United States, says a study published by the National Industrial Conference Board. In 1935, the board announced, receipts from manufacturing in salaries, wages, dividends, interest and other payments were estimated at $12,000,000,000.

Income from manufacturing was a little over $18,000,000,000 in 1929 but dropped rapidly with the advent of the depression and in 1932 and 1933 was less than $8,500,000,000. From this point it has risen steadily and the board points out that preliminary indications are that a substantial gain will be recorded for 1936.

Approximately three-fourths of the total income from manufacturing, according to the study, is received in the northeastern section of the United States. Of the total estimated income for 1935, the Middle Atlantic States received 34 per cent, the East North Central States 30 per cent and the New England States 11.5 per cent. New York alone received $2,914,000,000, or 17 per cent of the total. Pennsylvania, the second largest manufacturing State, received an estimated $1,352,000,000, or nearly 12 per cent of the total.

Salaries and wages are by far the largest single types of income contributed by manufacturing industry and account for 80 to 85 per cent of the total, the board finds. Dividends, the second largest type of payment, account for 12 to 15 per cent. The remaining 4 or 5 per cent is made up of entrepreneurial income, interest and net rent.

The conference board's study makes available for the first time estimates of income from manufacturing in each of the individual states. Other studies will be ready shortly giving income by states for the other major industries.

American Power Net Equals 17c on Common

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The American Power and Light Company and subsidiaries reported for the year ended Sept. 30 a consolidated net income of $10,161,200. This was equal, after dividends on the $5 and $6 preferred stocks, to almost 17 cents a share on 3,005,454 common shares, compared with $6,923,129, or almost $3.91 a share on the combined preferred stocks, in the preceding year.

For the three months ended on Sept. 30 the net profit was $2,432,809, after all deductions, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to three fifths of one per cent a share on the common stock, compared with $1,573,697, or 88 cents a share on the combined preferred stocks, correspondingly, in 1935.

Ten Months' Sales By General Motors Highest Since 1928

NEW YORK (AP)—General Motors Corporation reported sales to consumers in the United States for the first 10 months at the second highest on record but a material drop in October totals.

For the first 10 months sales to consumers in the United States totaled 1,391,189, compared with 1,396,612 for the corresponding period in 1928, the record.

Sales of cars to consumers in the United States totaled 44,274 in October, compared with 85,201 in September and 68,566 in October a year ago.

It was explained new models were a little later in getting into the hands of dealers and the public this year, which accounted for less favorable comparisons.

October sales to dealers in the United States and Canada, together with shipments overseas, totaled 90,764, compared with 19,288 in September and 127,054 in October a year ago.

Sales to consumers in the United States for the first 10 months of 1935 totaled 1,019,939.

Sales to dealers in the United States totaled 69,334 in October, compared with 97,746 in October a year ago. Sales in September were 4669.

Sales to dealers in this country for the first 10 months increased to 1,329,488 from 1,073,075 for the same 10 months of 1935.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — General Motors Corporation reports as of September 30, 1936, cash, government and other marketable securities of $284,397,262. This compares with $199,435,633 held at the end of 1935 and $219,802,942 on Sept. 30, 1935. Net working capital at the end of September this year amounted to $336,636,390, against $319,961,219 nine months earlier and $314,135,092 twelve months before. Earned surplus increased to $371,335,261 on Sept. 30 from $324,110,083 a year before.

Leather Goods Prices Are Expected to Rise

There are definite indications that shoe, leather and raw material prices during the spring and summer of 1937 may well be materially higher, says the Shoe and Leather Reporter, Boston.

Reports of strength in raw and finished materials markets are arriving daily from various sections of the country. This is all the more remarkable when it is considered that the strength has been maintained over a period of several weeks, while season let-downs in the volume of new bookings was being recorded.

That there is a scarcity of certain types of raw and finished materials, always keeping in mind definite price range, may be attested by tanners and shoe manufacturers, a number of whom have had to curtail operations considerably due to lack of material. This has been more pronounced in the case of newly introduced products, than it has been in the case of staples, however.

American Telephone To Issue $160,000,000 Debentures Shortly

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—Directors of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. today authorized filing of an SEC registration for $160,000,000 of 3¼ per cent 30-year debentures.

Of the proposed issue, $20,000,000 will be sold to pension funds of the Bell System companies and $140,000,000 will be offered to the public by an underwriting syndicate headed by Morgan Stanley & Co.

Subject to the sale of the bonds, the board approved calling for redemption at 110 per cent of par, Feb. 1, 1937, of $150,000,000 of 5 per cent debentures due in 1965.

The authorization marks the second step in a refunding program for the parent company of the Bell System, following a public offering of $150,000,000 of 25-year 3¼ per cent debentures on Oct. 15, last.

$25,000,000 Issue By Republic Steel

WASHINGTON (AP)—An amendment filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by the Republic Steel Corporation disclosed its new offering of $25,000,000 of 4½ per cent bonds will be offered to the public at 98.

They will be sold to an underwriting group headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Field Glore & Co., both of New York, at 95½.

The bonds are secured by a general mortgage, and fall due Nov. 1, 1956.

New Treasury Issue To Yield 0.106 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The yield on the new $50,000,000 273-day Treasury bills offering dated Nov. 10, 1936, and maturing next Aug. 11, averaged 0.106 per cent. Tenders of $137,136,000 were made and $50,145,000 were accepted.

The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.926, equivalent to a rate of about 0.097 per cent to 99.918, equal to about 0.108 per cent, on a bank discount basis.

Crown Cork 9 Months' Net Is Sharply Above 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Crown Cork & Seal Company, Inc., and its wholly owned subsidiaries reported for the nine months ended on Sept. 30 a net profit of $2,016,586 after depreciation, interest, amortization, Federal income taxes and other charges. After dividend requirements on the company's $2.70 preferred stock, earnings were equal to $4.54 each on 373,594 no-par shares of common stock, excluding 13,617 treasury shares. No provision was made for Federal surtax on undistributed income.

In the first nine months of 1935 the net profit was $1,368,319 or $2.90 each on 370,619 common shares. Figures for this period exclude results of the Detroit Gasket and Manufacturing Company.

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Prospect of Shipping Truce Brighter in New York Harbor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Resumption of negotiations for settlement of the Pacific coast maritime dispute would not alter the policy of insurgent seamen on the Atlantic coast in their efforts to effect a general tie-up of American flag shipping, Joseph Curran, strike leader and chairman of the Seamen's Defense Committee, said here today.

Mr. Curran added, however, that as soon as the Department of Labor was ready to turn its attention to the eastern strike situation, full cooperation could be expected from the Atlantic coast labor groups, whose walkout has been conducted in the face of opposition from regularly elected officers of the International Seamen's union.

Union to Press Demands

Meanwhile, seamen were arranging to carry forward their campaign for demands similar to those made upon ship operators by western marine workers; namely, union control of hiring halls, an eight-hour day for cooks and stewards and cash overtime for seamen. At a meeting in Mecca Temple here last night, 2000 men cheered for continuance of the program.

The easing of tension in San Francisco and other western ports nevertheless was seen as having its beneficial effect in New York harbor, where the local unions agreed to unload perishable cargo from idle ships and through which commerce continued to move in diminished volume. Observers at the waterfront regarded the situation as brighter than at any time since the strike began 10 days ago.

Probably the week-end incident of greatest interest to the waterfront was the delaying by eight hours in the departure of the steamship American Legion, bound for Buenos Aires, Arg., with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and other members of the American delegation aboard. The American Legion had to anchor off the Statue of Liberty until six new men were recruited for her crew.

Sails Without Passengers

After having canceled her departure for Havana Saturday, the steamship Oriente of the New York and Cuba Mail Line was able to leave yesterday afternoon with cargo, but no passengers. The Oriente had a crew of only 130, instead of her normal complement of 205, necessary for passenger service, and thus carried only freight. Line officers said crew replacements had been made with the assistance of the recruiting offices of the International seamen's Union.

With the usual Sunday calm of the harbor dominating all activities, including strike efforts, the steamship Veragua, of the United Fruit Line, and the steamship Scanstates, of the American Scantic Line, arrived without incident. Only routine picketing was observed in the vicinity of the piers.

The whole atmosphere of the harbor was taken to mean that the insurgent leadership under Mr. Curran had the striking men well in hand, but at the strike rally there were reports that operators were planning to hire "strong-arm" men from outside the city as strikebreakers and that in its efforts to keep American ships moving, the International Seamen's Union was hiring inexperienced men for duty at sea.

Union Conducts Halls

Recruiting of men by the union continued through its hiring halls opened specifically for the purpose. David E. Grange, vice-president, declared that the strike was being broken by the union itself. Mr. Grange declared the union had replaced all men who had walked off ships here, and that as a result nine ships had left New York harbor within the past full day.

To this claim, the insurgent union members replied that the crews of four freighters had walked out to join the strike.

Between strike statistics released by Mr. Grange, who has been a ready target for insurgent attacks, and those made by Mr. Curran, a wide disparity was observed. There was no one to say whose estimate of the effect of the strike was the more accurate, although obviously each side sought to present its case most favorably. Steamship operators generally supported the claims of Mr Grange.

Mr. Curran's report showed that on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts 231 ships were tied up and 16,986 men were out on strike. Sixty-five of these ships were said to be in New York harbor, where 7187 men were said to have walked out.

Men Called Faithful

To this, Mr. Grange replied that only 10 ships and 3000 men had been affected by the strike, the remainder of the union's 55,000 members remaining faithful to the demands of their regular, conservative leadership.

The strike committee listed the ports of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Md.; Tampa, Fla.; Albany, N. Y.; Newark, N. J.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Houston, Galveston, Port Arthur and Beaumont, Texas; Lake Charles, La.; Providence, R. I.; Mobile, Ala.; Charleston, S. C.; Norfolk, Va.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Savannah, Ga.; Texas City, Texas, and Poughkeepsie, N. Y., among the shipping centers affected by the walkout.

From R. J. Baker, president of the Steamship Owners' Association, came a statement denying that the strike had been effective over a wide area. Mr. Baker said reports in connection with the dispute had been exaggerated, and that a number of the vessels definitely tied up were planning to steam today.

Truce in Shipping Strike Linked to Negotiation Slated on Pacific Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9 (AP)—Peace hopes on the waterfront soared today, Department of Labor heads announcing that conferences would be resumed immediately in the 10-day Pacific coast maritime strike which has spread to Atlantic and Gulf ports.

Both Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, in Washington, D. C., and her assistant, Edward F. McGrady, in San Francisco, said shipowners and at least one of seven striking unions would confer.

Spokesmen for employers and workers, who broke off discussions before the strike was called Oct. 29, said they had received no direct word to get together again. Both expressed willingness to do so.

Mr. McGrady said the exact time for the conference would be decided after the opening here later today of a thrice-postponed United States Maritime Commission hearing.

The blockade of ships, which has tied up about 150 in Pacific ports, eased somewhat when the unions' joint policy committee reverted to a former policy of permitting vessels to return to home ports.

Five homeward-bound ships at Honolulu, including the liners Lurline and President Pierce, with upwards of 600 stranded passengers, awaited sailing orders. Further delay was indicated when only one union there reported receiving orders from San Francisco to lift the blockade.

The committee also announced longshoremen had agreed to unload perishable cargo immediately from strike-blockaded vessels here, at Portland, Ore., and at Seattle, Wash.

Iowa Chain Store Tax Is Partly Nullified

(Continued from Page 1)

soap manufacturers. They appealed from a ruling by the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals dismissing their bill of complaint on the ground that they should first pay the tax and then sue for its recovery.

The Supreme Court also declined to review a ruling by the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia refusing to enjoin the Government, on the petition of Haskins Brothers, from giving the funds to the Philippine Islands. The lower court held this was a suit against the United States, which had not consented to be sued.

Labor Board Wins Right To Force Provisions of Act

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Deciding seven cases in one opinion, the United States Court of Appeals refused today to enjoin the National Labor Relations Board from enforcing provisions of the Labor Relations Act.

The court held that the act provided for another legal procedure—appeal to the courts from board decisions—and that that method should be followed.

"It is clear," the court held, "that no irreparable injury will ordinarily result from the procedure authorized by the act, and no special or unusual damage is charged in any of the bills."

The court did not pass upon constitutionality of the act, which was held constitutional by Justice C. Adkins of Federal District Court in deciding the same seven cases.

The injunctions were asked by Heller Brothers Company, New Comerstown, Ohio; the A. C. Lawrence Leather Company, Peabody, Mass.; the Brown Shoe Company, Vincennes, Ind.; the Beaver Mills, Douglasville, Ga.; the Cabot Manufacturing Company, Brunswick, Maine, and the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company, Bethlehem, Penna.

Four suits were brought to enjoin the board from conducting hearings to determine whether the employers were guilty of unfair labor practices. In another suit, an attempt was made to keep the board from conducting a hearing to determine whether an employee election should be held. Two others were to prevent employee elections for choosing representatives for collective bargaining.

Offices Started For Pensions Under Security Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—The Social Security Board announced establishment of 56 field offices today as part of its plans to replace thousands of "old folks homes" and poor-houses with its old-age pension scheme, the biggest insurance plan in history.

The field offices will co-operate with the Post Office Department in the assignment of social security accounts to the 26,000,000 workers in industry and commerce for whom old-age benefits will begin to accrue, Jan. 1. Some 45,000 post office employees have been named as recruiting officers to supply registration cards and information to eligibles.

With co-operation of the post office, the bureau will begin an eight-day census Nov. 16 of wage earners everywhere. Only farm workers, government employees and domestic help are excluded. The vast list of names will be catalogued in government files.

Nov. 24 has been designated as the day on which employers will receive through the facilities of their local post offices a statement of explanation and instructions.

New Civet Cat Species Discovered in Panama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9—A new species of civet cat, discovered by an expedition in Panama of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia has been named "Bassaricyon pauli," in honor of A. J. Drexel Paul Jr., who accompanied the expedition.

The name is bestowed on the animals in the latest scientific publication of the academy by Robert K. Enders of the zoological department of Swarthmore College. Dr. Enders, who was a member of the expedition, is also on the editorial advisory committee of the academy's new popular magazine, Frontiers.

The civet cats were discovered in the hilly country of the Province of de Chiriqui in Panama. The native name for them is "Hoo-Hoo-Nah."

Lewis Declares Steel Increase Is Insufficient

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 7 (AP)—John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, called the 10 per cent steel wage increase today "welcome" but "inadequate."

Leader of the drive to bring all the steel workers into one big union, Mr. Lewis predicted that the raise "will do more to make the workers of the country conscious of their power than anything that's happened for a long while."

Mr. Lewis described the negotiations between steel management and the employee-representatives that preceded announcement of the increase, as "shadow boxing . . . to mislead the steel workers and the public to believe they (management) are bargaining collectively with their employees."

He made these statements at a press conference before a meeting of the committee for industrial organization and its steel workers organization committee.

Meantime, reports that additional employee-representatives had agreed to the raise were made public by the steel companies while union sources said that some had rejected it.

Philip Murray, vice-president of the miners and director of the organization drive, said that the increase would go into effect throughout the industry Nov. 16 whether or not the employee-representatives agreed.

Mr. Lewis said that the main trouble with the increase was that it would "freeze" the steel workers' standard of living at its July 15, 1936, level.

"If the rent goes up," he said, "the steel worker may hope to get additional pay to make up the difference but he can't rent a better home."

Open to Adjustment

The agreement with the employee-representatives provided that the new scale would be adjusted upward or downward automatically, within specified limits, with changes in the cost of living from July 15, as reported by the United States bureau of labor statistics.

Organized labor as a whole, Mr. Lewis said, for many years had fought similar proposals.

He declined to state what he thought would have been a "fair" raise, saying that should be left to "bona fide negotiations."

"The steel barons are engaging in some amusing antics," he said. "They are shadow-boxing with their self-created company unions in an attempt to mislead the steel workers and the public to believe they are bargaining collectively with their employees.

"They are fooling nobody by their mental gymnastics, but instead are making fools of themselves."

The coal industry, he said, had given two raises in the summer of 1933 "in the hope of blocking organization" but had been forced to give a third when union contracts were signed that fall.

Philadelphia Holds Largest Meeting Of Red Cross Since '18

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9—With the invaluable flood relief work of the Red Cross last spring still fresh in mind, more than 1700 enthusiastic supporters assembled on Nov. 6 in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel's ballroom, Clover room and Palm Garden for the largest Red Cross meeting held in Philadelphia since the Armistice.

Among the speakers was Maurice R. Reddy, assistant director of the organization's disaster relief service, who was in charge of operations in the Pittsburgh area in March. Thousands of volunteer and professional workers have given aid under Red Cross direction in various cases of need during the past 10 years, he said, and more than $65,000,000 has been spent in aiding flood, hurricane and other victims.

The Red Cross organization, Mr Reddy declared, makes it possible to "focus the neighborliness of the whole nation at any point where help is needed." A single telegram can be sent to all its 3600 chapters in a few minutes, mobilizing all its facilities.

A distinctive feature of the Red Cross is that it cuts red tape, he added, giving relief with the speed that makes it doubly valuable.

The southeastern Pennsylvania chapter of the organization, with headquarters in Philadelphia, is the largest in the country, both in membership and area. The goal of its membership drive this autumn is $300,000.

Among the speakers at the luncheon meeting was Leslie Howard, who has been appearing in Philadelphia in "Hamlet." Mr. Howard, however, arrived too late to be heard over the six radio stations broadcasting the first part of the program. A telegram from Mary Pickford was read, in which she regretted that the necessity of a hasty return to the Coast prevented her presence.

The latter part of the program consisted of a pageant showing different relief activities carried on by the organization.

Britain Refuses Flight Of 'Radio Vicar' to Spain

LONDON, Nov. 9 (AP)—The Government today refused permission to the Revfl H. R. L. Sheppard, England's "radio vicar," to fly to Spain and intercede with the insurgent general, Francisco Franco, to spare the lives of civilians and hostages.

The Government decided that such a mission would "serve no useful purpose and might even be harmful."

Only $75 for 'Black Maria'

SALEM, Ohio (AP)—Reporting that the city's "Black Maria" had traveled but 700 miles since it was purchased in 1928, Safety Director C. E. Donahey asked city council for permission either to sell it or trade it in on a new police cruiser. However, he said the highest price bid for it was $75.

Backwash of Spanish War in South America

(Continued from Page 1)

to come, as the Spanish-speaking New World is considered a natural retreat for many of those leaving the war-stricken peninsular. Here "names make news" in the mother country's strife in which there is an extreme personal interest that is largely absent in the United States and European countries despite their closer geographical ties.

In Santiago, Buenos Aires or any city taken at random, one encounters thousands of Spanish families who have members and relatives fighting on both the loyalist and revolutionary ranks.

These, in turn, are linked with local vernacular families, with the result that Spanish civil war issues run deep where, as in these South American countries, the casualty lists are studied by thousands with great personal anxiety. Several Latin governments have found it necessary to prohibit the exhibition of movie war scenes, others to strengthen the censorship, to curb the high and dangerous state of feeling.

But the greatest government anxiety has been because the family, racial and language ties attract thousands of refugee Spaniards to this Southern Hemisphere and because seditious agents and political agitators are hidden in the immigrant stream. Calculations were correct regarding the flow of refugees.

Every Ship Brings Many

For the past three months every ship of practically every nationality has contained hundreds of these Spaniards, journeying direct to the east coast and many via the Panama Canal or the Magellan Straits to the west coast. The majority, without doubt, are genuine exiles who have seized the remotest Spanish-American connection to flee to safety but there has been a sufficient sprinkling of dubious politicos to put the South American authorities on their guard.

There is also the danger of all of them ventilating their ideological differences to the detriment of continental political stability.

These reasons explain the new and more stringent immigration regulations decreed by the Argentine Government to supplement the tripartite police pact. According to an official announcement in Buenos Aires, the regulations are necessary to guard against the entry of persons "constituting a physical or moral danger to the population or likely to conspire against the institutions of the country."

Applies to All Passengers

They will apply to all passengers arriving by land, sea or air. Consuls abroad have been instructed to extend visas only to persons whose identity and antecedents have been verified, and the internal provincial authorities must not furnish identity cedulas to foreigners without first obtaining from the immigration department all information concerning them.

Americo Castro, professor of the Central Madrid University, was one of the first intellectuals to feel the effects of the Argentine regulations. He was arrested on arrival in Buenos Aires on the British liner Alcantara and was freed only after several hours' detention and interrogation at the central police station.

Other intellectuals and many less famous Spaniards have not been so fortunate. Many who thought they were fleeing to New World tranquillity have found east and west coast ports closed to them.

Watch Spanish Ships

The police also have had a busy time watching the movements of Spanish ships where incidents aboard, as in the case of the Cabo San Antonio at Buenos Aires, have threatened serious consequences.

Argentine police were compelled to intervene in a mutiny aboard, at the request of the captain, and investigations uncovered the existence of a soviet whose leader was armed with authentic powers by the Generalidad de Cataluna. Eighty-four members of the crew will be tried ashore for opposing Argentine maritime authorities who went aboard, and the Cabo San Antonio, which came from Barcelona, is now anchored in the ante-port, with an armed Argentine guard and a gunboat alongside.

La Nacion of Buenos Aires, referring to the tripartite arrangement of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, to which Paraguay later adhered, emphasized that the infiltration of undesirables from Spain was a common danger, though there was no intention to "slam the door" in the face of selected immigrants from the motherland.

No Bar to Immigration

"We welcome wholesome immigration," it stated, "but under no circumstances will we permit the entry of those who may do harm to the country or introduce seditious influences. What is happening in other parts of the world is a warning to us, and we must be prepared to resist any clandestine invasion of elements linked to international organizations of communism and disorder."

In addition to this immigration barrier, all the governments are sharpening the edges of their presidential law, affecting foreign undesirables already radicated in their jurisdiction. Each state has its "ley de residencia," by virtue of which a government, by simple decree, can deport a foreigner with or without notice at any time. This law has not been resorted to frequently in the past, there being a few isolated cases of alien Communist agents and white slave traders.

Two Correspondents Deported

So far as records go, two newspaper correspondents have also been deported under this law, each charged with having written in a disparagingly racial way of the country where he resided. The "ley de residencia" will now be invoked more sternly to comb out alien political agitators who slip through the police net in the ports.

El Diario Ilustrado of Santiago explained that the severe measures taken by South American countries do not signify any obstinate closing of the currents of immigration, because this continent recognizes that the reinforcement of its stock is a prime necessity. The conflict of social doctrines, with its menace to the existing order of society, demands that, temporarily at least, there should be strict selection of those admitted.

Nor should it be imagined, El Diario added, that South America is abandoning its traditional sentiments of hospitality toward foreigners. These will always be treated with the greatest generosity so long as they abide by the laws of the country in which they reside.

El Diario, along with other newspapers, recommended the authorities to be on their guard against Russian agents, several of whom it believed had trickled through in the stream of Spanish refugees. It warned the Chilean Government to act with energy and align itself with the Atlantic governments, adding that Lenin, who had favored Spain as the first European country to follow the Soviet example of Russia, had also tipped Chile as the first to blazon the red trail south of Panama.

El Imparcial, another Santiago newspaper, issued a similar warning, recommending the Government to grant an all-round political amnesty at home but proceed with energy against the alien agitators.

Green-Lewis Move Unable to Settle Rift in A. F. of L.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 9 (AP)—Week-end peace maneuvers in the American Federation of Labor big family quarrel collapsed last night when John L. Lewis declined to meet William Green.

Only Saturday night, Mr. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers and chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, asked Mr. Green for a conference to talk peace terms.

The federation president replied he gladly would meet Mr. Lewis but lacked authority to "change the policy outlined by the executive council."

Meeting Declared Futile

Lewis then shot back this answer, "Under such circumstances a conference between you and the undersigned would be futile. . . .

"When the American Federation of Labor decides to reverse and rectify its outrageous act of suspension and is ready to concede the right of industrial organization to live and grow in the unorganized industries it will be time to discuss and arrange the details of a re-established relationship."

Talking to reporters, Mr. Lewis said, "A meeting under the circumstances Green suggests would be merely a social affair. Under the circumstances now I have no desire to meet him socially."

Mr. Lewis's miners and nine other unions in the Committee for Industrial Organization were suspended from the federation Sept. 5 for trying to bring all the workers in each big mass production industry into one union, without A. F. of L. sanction. Craft unionists who think workers should be organized along craft lines control the A. F. of L.

Unions Bring Pressure

Pressure from the Industrial Ladies' Garment Workers and the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers was said in usually well-informed quarters to have been responsible for Saturday's peace gesture.

At the millinery workers' request, the federation's executive council several weeks ago named a committee to start peace negotiations if the Lewis committee was willing.

After a long meeting devoted to discussion of the steel situation, the Lewis committee issued a statement it had authorized increased organizing activity and had appropriated "necessary funds" for this purpose.

Urged to Organize

"The committee holds that the workers of the country have a right to participate in the increased prosperity of the nation," the statement said: "It calls upon the workers to organize and demand wage increases, reduction of hours and improved conditions of employment.

"The (presidential) election demonstrated that the workers have power if they choose to exercise it. Let an enlarged and more powerful labor movement be now the immediate concern of every worker."

With the close of the Lewis committee's meetings, the next important development was expected from Washington, D. C., where the Ladies Garment Workers' executive board is meeting today.

Foods for Relief Of Drought Areas Planned by Ontario

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Carloads of fresh foodstuffs are again being prepared in various parts of Ontario to be shipped to the drought-stricken areas of the western provinces. The need is great this year in spite of rising wheat prices and better crops in some areas, according to W. J. Patterson, Premier of Saskatchewan.

Mr. Patterson recently visited Toronto and Ottawa and expressed gratitude for assistance already given the farmers of his Province. He explained that while crops have been good over half the Province, the great poverty in the drought section, where crops have failed for eight consecutive years, has more than offset the benefit of the good crop.

Last year crops in the area failed, Mr. Patterson went on, but the farmers were able to grow some vegetables, but this year even the vegetables have dried up. Thousands of farmers have been left without food for themselves, their family or any livestock they may have, and the Province has been forced to call for assistance to help meet the situation. A joint appeal was made by the leading Canadian churches for fruit and vegetables to send to Saskatchewan.

Capone Income Tax Paid

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 9 (AP)—The internal revenue office here was informed Nov. 7 that an income tax lien of $51,298 against Al Capone had been paid and was instructed to call off the auction sale of his Palm Island estate, scheduled for today. The instructions came by telephone from the internal revenue office in Jacksonville. Officials here said they had no further information and did not know who had paid the lien.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Toronto (Fifth Church): Massey hall, Shuter and Victoria streets, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 15.

England

Cheshire

Birkenhead: Plaza Cinema, Borough road, 3 p. m., Nov. 22.
Chester: Town hall, 7:45 p. m., Nov. 23.

Lancashire

Liverpool (Third Church): The Central hall, Renshaw street, 8 p. m., Nov. 23.
Lytham St. Annes: Lowther pavilion, Lytham, 7:45 p. m., Nov. 24.

Scotland

Midlothian

Edinburgh (First Church): Leith Town hall, 8 p. m., Nov. 26.

Denmark

Copenhagen: Borups Højskole, Frederiksholms Kanal 24, 3 p. m., Nov. 22.

Norway

Oslo: Ingeniörenes Hus, Kronprinsensgate 17, 7:30 p. m., Nov. 26.

Sweden

Stockholm (First Church): The Concert House, 9 p. m., Nov. 24. In English; Swedish translation read at 7:45 p. m.

United States

California

Fresno: Fresno High School auditorium, Echo and University avenues, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.
Inglewood: Church edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 20.
Los Angeles (Twenty-fifth Church): Church edifice, 1014 South Cochran avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.
Pasadena (Second Church): Pasadena Civic auditorium, Green street at Garfield avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.
Salinas: First Methodist Church, West San Luis and Lincoln avenue, 3 p. m., Nov. 15.
San Diego (Second Church): Russ High School auditorium, Russ boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 20.
San Francisco (Sixth Church): Church edifice, Clay and Divisadero streets, 2:30 p. m., Nov. 15. Radiocast.
San Jose: Municipal auditorium, Market and West San Carlos streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.
Santa Barbara: Church edifice, 120 East Valerio street, 8 p. m., Nov. 20.
South Gate: 9325 State street, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.
Stockton: High School auditorium, San Joaquin and Willow streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.
Taft: Lincoln School auditorium, North Sixth street, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.

Colorado

Grand Junction: Church auditorium, Seventh street and Chipeta avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 20.

Illinois

Blue Islands: Masonic Temple, 12759 South Western Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.
Chicago (Third Church): Church Edifice, Leavitt Street at Washington Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.
Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2840 Logan Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 20.
Decatur: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.
Joliet: Joliet Township High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 15.

Indiana

Boonville: Forrest's Theater, 8 p. m., Nov 17.
Elwood: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.
Fort Wayne: Church Auditorium, Fairfield and Pierce Avenues, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.
Indianapolis (Fourth Church): Keith's Theater, 12 m., Nov. 18.
Kokomo: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov 15.
Marion: Church Edifice, Fourth Street and White's Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.
Richmond: Goddard Auditorium, Earlham College, 3 p. m., Nov. 15.
South Bend: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.
Valparaiso: Memorial Opera House, Indiana Avenue, near Franklin Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.

Iowa

Mason City: Church Edifice, Washington Avenue and Third Street, N. W., 8 p. m., Nov. 19.

Kansas

Manhattan: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.
Neodesha: Church Edifice, Fifth and Indiana Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.
Parsons: Municipal Building, 3 p. m., Nov. 15.
Winfield: A. O. U. W. Hall, 8:15 p. m., Nov 17.

Massachusetts

Norwood: Junior High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 15.
Stoneham: Unitarian Church, Central Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 20.

Michigan

Coldwater: Coldwater High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 15.
Detroit (Third Church): Church Auditorium, Second Boulevard and Seward Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.
Ferndale: Lincoln High School Auditorium, 4 p .m., Nov. 15.
Lansing: Eastern High School, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 16
Marshall: High School Auditorium, Green and Jefferson Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.
Muskegon: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Nov 16.

Missouri

Kansas City (Seventh Church): Plaza Theater, 4701 Wyandotte Street, 12 m., Nov. 19.
Mexico: Church Edifice, 223 East Promenade Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 20.
Moberly: The Fourth Street Methodist Church Fourth and Rollins Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.
Nevada: Church Edifice, Main and Arch Streets, 3 p. m., Nov. 15.
St. Louis (First Church): Church Auditorium, Kingshighway and Westminster Place, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.
St. Louis (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5569 Page Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.
Sedalia: Asembly Room, Court House, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.

Nebraska

Arcadia: Gayety Theater, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.
Broken Bow: City Hall, 8 p. m., Nov. 20.
Grand Island: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.
Weeping Water: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.

New Hampshire

Concord: Church Edifice, North State and School Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.

New Jersey

Englewood: Englewood Junior High School, 8:15 p. m., November 20.
Haddonfield: Haddonfield Memorial High School, 3:30 p. m., November 15.
Orange: Orange High School, Central and Lincoln Avenues, 8:15 p. m., November 16.
Palmyra (Auspices First Church, Riverton): Broadway Theater, 8 p. m., November 15.

New York

Buffalo (First Church): Buffalo Consistory, 1180 Delaware Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 17.
Cortland: High School Community Hall, 8:15 p. m., November 16.
Rochester (Third Church): Masonic Temple, 3 p. m., November 15.
Rockville Center: South Side High School, 8:15 p. m., November 16.
Troy: Masonic auditorium, 8:15 p. m., November 17.

Ohio

Akron (Joint lecture): Central High School Auditorium, South Forge Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 21.
Cleveland (First Church): Church Edifice, 2200 Overlook Road, 8 p. m., November 19.
Cleveland (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, S. E. corner Lake Avenue and West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 8 p. m., November 20.
Fostoria: Fostoria High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., November 20.
Newark: Church Edifice, Hudson Avenue at Wyoming Street, 8:15 p. m., November 20.

Oklahoma

Lawton: First Christian Church, 8 p. m., November 20.
Muskogee: Church Edifice, Seventh and Court Streets, 8:15 p. m., November 16. Radiocast Station KBIX, 1500 kilocycles.
Oklahoma City (Second Church): Shrine Auditorium, 8 p. m., November 19.
Ponca City: Municipal Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., November 17.

Pennsylvania

Easton: Easton High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.
Johnstown: Central High School Auditorium, Somerset Street, 8:15 p. m., November 16.
Lansdale: Lansdale Theater, Main Street at Towamencin Avenue, 3:30 p. m., November 15.
McKeesport: Church Edifice, 319 Penney Avenue, 8:15 p. m., November 19.

South Dakota

Sioux Falls: Coliseum, Main Avenue and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., November 20.
Spearfish: Matthew Opera House, 3 p. m., November 15.

West Virginia

Huntington: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., November 20.
Wheeling: Church Edifice, Fourteenth and Jacob Streets, 8:15 p. m., November 17.

Wisconsin

Beloit: Church Edifice, 505 Bluff Street, 8:15 p. m., November 17.
Milwaukee (Joint lecture, Churches and Society): Milwaukee Auditorium, 500 West Kilbourn Avenue, 3 p. m., November 15.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m.; WORL, 920kc, on Dec. 6, 13; Jan. 3, 10; Feb. 7, 14; shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m., (11.79mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc) on Dec. 6, Jan. 3, Feb. 7.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Dec. 6, Jan. 3, Feb. 7.

New York

New York City—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, Nov. 15, 22, 29.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc.; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Nov. 15, Dec. 20, Jan. 17.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.48mc, on Nov. 15, 22, 29; Dec. 6, 13, 20, 27; Jan. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Dec. 6, Jan. 3, Feb. 7.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Nov. 22; Dec. 13, 27; Jan. 10, 24.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on Nov. 15; Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Nov. 22, Dec. 27, Jan. 24.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Nov. 15, 22, 29; Dec. 6, 13, 20, 27; Jan. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Dec. 6; Jan. 3; Feb. 7.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on Nov. 15, 22, 29; Dec. 6, 13, 20, 27; Jan. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

Farmers to Study U. S. Crops

Sixty Australian farmers are expected to travel to California in 1937 to study agricultural processes.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON—Hand crocheted "First Bootees." They fit the little foot and stay on. Choice of colors, $1.25. MRS. H. FRANKLAND, 807 North 16th Street.

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points, and Europe. 465 West 150th St., New York City.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., West 57th St., Dec. 1st—Apartment furnished; attractive sitting room, bedroom, kitchenette; most conveniently located; $90. Plaza 3-0997.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes; Electrolux; near church, subway. Endicott 2-1883.

CORSETIERES

EVERY WOMAN MAY HAVE A GRACEFUL FIGURE — Corsets, corselettes correctly designed and fitted aid in accomplishing this effect. WILLIAM R. HANDE, VERA KNOWLTON BAKER. Col. 5-2504 N. Y. C. 349 West 57th St.

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CHAIRS SELL—BUY—RENT JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS 27 HAYMARKET SQ., BOSTON CAP. 3622

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STENOGRAPHER — Young man, educated, executive ability, Christian Scientist, $30-$35. LOUISE C. HAHN AGENCY, 280 Broadway, New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ATTRACTIVE career available for mature cultured woman; for details of generous arrangements, send qualifications to HELEN WALDO, 1010 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WANTED—Young woman, Christian Scientist, care small home. Write Box S-54, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing; Watches, Diamonds and Wedding Rings in Gold and Platinum. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Sunny front rooms, steam heat, continuous hot water, parking; tourists accommodated. MRS. SLYE, 51 St. Stephen St., Conn. 8953.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Permanent or tourist rooms, heated by Deico oil heater, automatic gas hot water heater.

BOSTON, 290 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 4—Elevator service, comfortable newly furnished room; closet hot and cold water.

N. Y. C., Greenwich Village—Attractively furnished room for lady; share kitchen; convenient churches, transportation. Watkins 9-0779. Call evenings, Sunday.

NEWTON, MASS.—Newly decorated, newly furn. Room with private bath, room near bath. Garage, excellent location for business people. N. N. 0503-M.

N. Y. C. 91st St., 153 West—Comfortable small or large room, suitable one-two; $3.50 up; private family. BROUGHTON, Apt. 2-E.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1902 R St. N. W.—Exclusive guest home, nicely appointed rooms; semi-private bath; excellent home cooking. Dr. 1754.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 6133 31st St. N. W.—Cheerful room in a real home for a refined lady. Cleveland 7508.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MODEL complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. ROBERT R. STEVER, Bonded Warehouseman, 100 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 0600.

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CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. B. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

WHY not bring in those Old Rings, Bracelets and Watches—Cash in return. ARTHUR W. PITT, 26 West Street, Boston

MAINE

LEWISTON
(Continued)

Look Most Attractive for the Coming Holidays

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79 Park Street, Hayes Bldg. Phone 1666

Good Shoes for the Entire Family at

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"The Store of Friendly Service"

"Christmas Pictures"

Attractively Priced

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Cost Less in the End

Made of the finest French doeskin; Kislav gloves will wash and wear longer. They shed dirt and stains in a twinkle; never fade, shrink or stretch out of shape. In bright, bracing Fall colors..... $5 pair

Porteous, Mitchell & Braun

PORTLAND, MAINE

CARTER BROTHERS CO.

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521 Congress Street

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Remodeling Lovely "Old" Pieces You May Have Laid Away

We insist that you be satisfied with work we do. We ask that you give us a trial.

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The most "personal" Christmas card, because it has your favorite photo printed upon it. Ask for prices and list of verses.

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Sewell Seam, Pool One, Navy Standard
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Famous for Quality Food and Service When in Portland, give us a call.

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TWO MONTHS OLD KITTENS

Pedigreed and Registered, Seal Point Palace Strain. Easily shipped anywhere.

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New Fall Hats

for your selection

moderately priced

FLORENCE M. BLAKE

Room 17 536A Congress St.
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Drink

OAKHURST DAIRY MILK

"There's None Better"

364 Forest Avenue, Portland, Me.

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'

HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.

"America's Finest Anthracite"

51 Main Street Dial 3-3858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

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Tam-O-Shanter Brand Canned Goods

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The Gifford Store
The Concord Public Market
The Derry Store
The Curtice Store

GORDON'S FISH MARKET

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YANKEE BRAND OYSTERS

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New Pack of MONARCH Canned Goods

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CITY COAL COMPANY

Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite

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HARPER METHOD service is complete, for in addition to the far-famed care of the hair are the Harper FACIALS and PERMANENTS.

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Distributor of FORD *Products*

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Unexcelled Service

32 North Main Street

Metropolitan Coal Co.

Pittston Coal and New England Coke

29 NO. MAIN ST Tel. 364 and 365

Fine Kid Gloves

by Trefousse

by Bacmo

$3.00

HARRY G. EMMONS

DOVER

Cocomalt

WEBB'S GROCERY

158 Washington Street

SAVOIE SILK SHOP

MORRILL BLDG.

Silks, Fine Woolen Fabrics

by the Yard

Coat Linings, Hosiery, Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Curtains, Corsets

"Say it with Flowers"

from

GARRISON HILL GREENHOUSES INC.

GARRISON HILL, Dover, N. H. Tel. 5

"DOVER DRUG" of DOVER, N. H. and "AMESBURY DRUG" of AMESBURY, MASS. *specialize in* High Grade Toiletries

UNITED BUTCHERS

Morrill Building

Choice Meat, Poultry

Attend Our Grand Opening Sale Beginning Thursday, Nov. 5th

E. Anton FURNITURE, INC.

38 Third Street

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS

Monitor advertisers are glad to show even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER
(Continued)

FUR COATS

LAPINS, PERSIAN LAMB, SEAL BEAVER AND MUSKRAT

You can depend on us. FUR Trimmed COATS AND DRESSES

Prices to suit all purses.

Helen Emery, Service Shop

MORRILL BLDG.

Bernard's

Exclusive Millinery

388 CENTRAL AVE., DOVER, N. H.

DAERIS TEA ROOM

Restaurant and Candy Shop

Corner Central Ave. and Third St.

CAVANAUGH'S NEWS AGENCY

348 Central Ave.

GREETING CARDS—CANDIES—FOUNTAIN—LUNCHEONETTE

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2502-M, daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LET US SOLVE YOUR LAUNDRY PROBLEMS PHONE 1373

ALL SERVICES *at Reasonable Prices*

MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY

Established 1870

Children's Book Week

Nov. 15 - 21

"Books to Grow On"

The BOOK NOOK

9 STARK STREET

TURKEYS

All-native New Hampshire Turkeys, guaranteed to be the best.

Fowl, Meats, Vegetables, Groceries

"Quality and Service"

R. HECKER & CO.

191 DOUGLAS ST. PHONE 2130

Manchester Upholstering Co.

Expert Upholsterers

Carpet Cleaning, Mattress Making

209 Manchester Street

Smart Form Corset Shoppe

GRACE WILLIAMSON

Foundation Garments and Corsets

I will gladly give you a Free Figure Analysis. Guaranteed fittings.

922 ELM STREET ROOM 206

— Winter Motoring —

Driving pleasure depends upon the condition of your car. Change now to winter gear lubricants and prepare your radiators.

Individual Supervision— Superior Workmanship

BROWN'S GARAGE

36 NO. ADAMS ST. PHONE 4845

McLane and Taylor

The largest fur storage vaults in New Hampshire.

REPAIRING REMODELING
CLEANING STORAGE

Simply bring or send your work and we will put it in the condition you wish it to be

624 WILLOW STREET Phone 1480

THE DRAPERY STUDIO

for co-ordination of fabrics, trimming and styles in fall draperies. Venetian Blinds, Shades, Curtains and Slip Covers.

Estimates on all Custom work

Tel. 1388 36 W. Central St.

CORONA with FLOATING SHIFT

Standard $49.50 Sterling $62.50 Silent $67.50

New Hampshire Typewriter Company

141 Hanover Street Phone 1160

Green Acres Farm Dairy

Pasteurized and Raw Milk

268 SO. MAMMOUTH RD.

Phone 3294

Thanksgiving Silver

Also many new and attractive sugar and cream sets, salt and peppers, and candlesticks that add their real charm to the Dinner Table.

GEO. E. PEARSON CO.

Dependable Jewelers

926 ELM STREET

Robert A. Horace Co.

363 Pine Street

Electrical Contractors

Monarch Ranges

Chas. B. Kearns

Expert Shoe Repairing

73 HANOVER STREET PHONE 283

Karl W. Polson

Kalsomining, Paperhanging and Painting Reasonably and Neatly Done

34 MASSABESIC ST

Tel Office 2146 Res 4819-W

NEWTON'S *SEAFOODS OF ALL KINDS*

Buy Your Fish at a FISH MARKET

59 Manchester Street Phone 11

Send It to the Laundry

Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

STEELE'S SERVICE STORES

Thanksgiving Dinner

Preparations made easier, with the many Heinz delicious products and the Turkey is sure to be the best if ordered from us.

815 Chestnut Phone 296 756 Elm St. Phone 4567

Gelinas Cleaners

Dry Cleaners and Dyers

566 Somerville St. Phone 1116-W

N. H. Cleaners for N. H. People

NASHUA

ASHLEY'S ICE CREAM

NOVEMBER SPECIAL BUTTERSCOTCH ICE CREAM

Manufactured at

35 East Hollis St. Phone 950

Ice Cream in All Its Forms

Stylish COATS AND DRESSES

For Fall Wear

Also Underwear, Hosiery, Sweaters

The Smart Shop

169 Main Street Tel. 1190-W

Neumode HOSIERY

185 Main Street

Specialist in Hosiery and Lingerie in Nashua, Concord and Laconia, N. H.

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

MASON FURNITURE CO.

The Home of BETTER FURNITURE

225-227 THAMES ST. Tel. 4320

George Bowen Coal Company

BOWEN'S WHARF

Tel. 915

J. R. LORAH & CO.

Drug Store

ROGER & GALLET Face Powder

Roger & Gallet Toiletries

Bellevue Avenue

PROVIDENCE

$2 to $12.50

Paris Originals

Reproduced at prices

For Smart Hats See

bernard's

172 MATTHEWSON STREET

GREETING CARDS

for Every Occasion

Choice Selection of Christmas Cards

MILTON K. FRAZIER

127 Washington Street

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage

SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING

Spotless Rest Rooms

Dock and Water Front Service

"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

Of Course, Your Diamond Should Come From a Certified Gemologist

This Is Your Assurance That It Is a Perfect Gem

BARCLAY & SONS

Jewelers and Certified Gemologists

2912 WASHINGTON AVENUE

NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

NORFOLK

GROVES MARKETS

3820 Granby Street

1517 Colley Avenue

Quality Groceries, Meats, Vegetables and Fish

Always 1000 Smart Hats for your selection *(Moderately Priced)*

RICE'S *(Fashion Corner)*

352 GRANBY ST.

— WRIGHT —

COAL & WOOD CO., INC.

AGENTS

1022 W. 40 St., Norfolk, Va.

Phone 22661

FRANK R. FORD, Inc.

Jewelers and Silversmiths

Tel. 25345, 229 Granby Street

DIAL 22663

for

Norfolk's Leading Laundry

Fairfax Family Laundry Corp.

717-721 Fairfax Ave., Norfolk, Va.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK
(Continued)

Confesso DRY CLEANERS

Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing

Dial 21618

Six Stores in Norfolk

RICHMOND

F. W. DABNEY & CO.

(Broad at Fifth)

ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES

for Men

ENNA JETTICK $5.00 $6.00

for Women

"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

Fuqua & Sheffield

Florists

2926 Westhampton Avenue Dial 4-4555

(Few Doors Above Byrd Theatre)

Large Selection of Potted Plants and Cut Flowers

JAMES OPTICAL COMPANY

204 N. 5th Street Dial 21492

The Ewart Cafeterias

112-114 NORTH FIFTH STREET

112-114 Market St. Norfolk, Va. 522 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

ROANOKE

Rutroughs, Inc.

HICKEY-FREEMAN CLOTHES

"Fashions for Men"

PONCE DE LEON HOTEL BUILDING

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

Fine Quality Furs

Repairing and Remodeling

(Angel's)

Royal Fur Co.

912 Quarrier St., Charleston, W. Va.

"THE KINGS"

Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaned and Pressing—Glove Cleaning

808 QUARRIER STREET

CLARKSBURG

The Elaine Shoppe

223 MAIN ST.

Clarksburg, W. Va.

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear and Millinery

Printing STATIONERY

Williams Printing Company

111 N. Fourth Street

Square Deal Shoe Shop

"From Old to New With Any Shoe"

We Call For and Deliver

PATSY NASH, *Prop.* Phone 2661

WILL H. MELET CO.

"The Store Ahead"

FOR

Better Clothes

H. A. SPENCER

The Automatic Butler

COAL STOKER

Brings Full Automatic Heat—Cuts Fuel Bills 15% to 50%!

432 W. Pike Street Phone 199

LIVINGSTONE BROTHERS

Correct Shoe Fitters

Enna Jettick Shoes

EMPIRE LAUNDRY COMPANY

"If It's Quality — Try the Empire"

Master Cleaners and Dyers

"Satisfying Services"

ALLMAN BROS.

FANCY GROCERIES

MEATS AND PRODUCE

236 Milford St. Phones 75-76-77

"CANDYLAND"

HOME MADE CANDIES and ICE CREAM

TASTY SANDWICHES

352 West Pike Street

Watts-Santor-Lear Co.

Beautiful and Distinctive

LINENS

at unusual savings in our Great November Sale of Linens

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG
(Continued)

O. J. MORRISON STORES CO.

West Virginia's largest retail organization

Where Your Dollars Buy More

Stores located in:

Charleston, Clarksburg, Clendenin, Fairmont, Grafton, West Union, Logan, Morgantown, Point Pleasant, Ripley, Spencer, Huntington

PALACE Furniture Company

COMPLETE OUTFITTERS OF THE HOME

SINCE 1889

The ANNA MILLER SHOP

MILLINERY

LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR

128 SOUTH 4TH ST. PHONE 208

HUNTINGTON

For MEN'S FINE CLOTHES *and* WOMEN'S FURS

F. W. BOCKWAY S. C. BEACH

Bockway Plumbing Co.

Plumbing — Heating

Ventilating

Sanitary Engineers

ESTIMATORS CONSULTANTS

1321 FOURTH AVENUE

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.

HUNTINGTON'S

Oldest and Largest Department Store

927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

HAMPTON BROTHERS

Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores

STORES

928 Third Avenue
Corner 9th Avenue at 1st Street
1209 Fourth Avenue
1012 16th Street
741 Sixth Avenue
1010 Tenth Street
1201 Adams Avenue
3rd Avenue at 26th Street

Farmers CLEANING & PRESSING

Phone 7171 814 SIXTH AVE.

George H. Wright Co.

Custom Tailors

Men's Ready-to-Wear Clothing Furnishings

TENTH AND FOURTH AVENUES

STANDARD PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.

Appreciates Your Patronage

912-914 5th Ave., Huntington, W. Va.

PRINTING, ENGRAVING, LITHOGRAPHING AND OFFICE SUPPLIES

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M. 2866. 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*

Crossland & Beale, Ltd.

DECORATORS

WALL PAPER and PAINTS

City Hall Corner

Phone M-4470 Residence L-2412—L-1768

JAMES MORRIS

FLORIST and SEEDSMAN

WEDDING BOUQUETS FLORAL DESIGNS

331A—8th Ave., West

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk

Hail Driver or Phone M-4686

UNION MILK CO., Ltd.

"Union" Is Strength

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER

"Always Something New"

Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers

Miss Miller's Hat Shop

803 1st St. West Phone M-7833

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

Has Returned to Policyholders $22,000,000 in Dividends

25-30% Saving in Premium Cost

CALGARY OFFICE

88 Union Bank Building M1093

Men's Hats, Shirts, Socks and Neckwear

TOM CAMPBELL'S

Smile Hat Shops

CALGARY EDMONTON

ALBERTA

CALGARY
(Continued)

PIGGLY WIGGLY

ALBERTA LAUNDRY

Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers

Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"

6c per pound

PHONE R 2051

730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

Hudson's Bay Company

INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670

"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china . . . all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth.

Phone M83

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.

"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

SHOES

Quality Shoes at a Price—

$3 to $7

Sterling Shoes Ltd.

209 8TH AVENUE, WEST

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27763. 9 to 12 daily.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NOTICE

Don't forget to visit

"The House of Youth"

Where they meet the style and beat the price.

at DUNCAN'S LADYWEAR LIMITED

10307 Jasper Ave., Edmonton, Can.

You can always rely on what you buy at Edmonton's Own Store

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Hudson's Bay Company

GIFTS

for overseas suitably packed, can easily be selected in our many departments.

Phone 27141 for suggestions.

Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store

Quality Shoes That Are New

X-Ray fitting on all purchases.

Sterling Shoes Ltd.

10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

Real Estate, Insurance, Rentals, Valuations, Estates Managed

Kenwood & Kenwood

10119-100A Street Phone 21583

WINNIPEG

The WINNIPEG SUPPLY AND FUEL COMPANY LIMITED

RED & WHITE STORES

Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by

Western Grocers Limited

Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

You Can Whip Our Cream—But You Can't Beat Our Milk

MILK CREAM BUTTER

201 101

Modern Dairies Ltd.

"Just Real Good Cleaners"

SCOTT'S

LIMITED

Dry Cleaners and Dyers

Just DIAL 80178 FOR SERVICE

Houston & Masterman

Men's Clothing and Haberdashery

235 PORTAGE AVENUE

CLEANERS DYERS

QUINTON'S

FURRIERS TEL. 42361

"By every test the very best"

CITY DAIRY

Limited

MILK CREAM BUTTER

Hail Driver or Phone 87-647

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG
(Continued)

Hudson's Bay Company

It's time for

MUFFS

To match or contrast with your coat in caracul or lapin. Plump and cosy, well lined . . with generous zippered pocket. Black . . grey . . or brown $2.98

Dress Accessories, Main Floor

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3320 Daily.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.

Milk

Cream—Butter

Ice Cream

GARFIELD 2334

RAPHAEL-MACK

ROYAL CONNAUGHT BUILDING

Women's Apparel and Millinery

For Coal, Coke or Wood

Call

JAMES STODDART

133 Melrose Avenue N.

GARFIELD 3448

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Fairmont 218 9 A. M. — 5 P. M. daily.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cliff Robinson

4 Stores

Quality Meats, Provisions

Main Store 202 Dundas Met. 7111

Is Freshly Decorated and New Front

East—613 Dundas.....Fair. 970
North—729 Richmond.....Met. 167
South—77 Wharncliffe.....Met. 4568

This lovely store also sells Groceries.

We are experts on early phone orders.

Cairncross' the Chemists

As close to you as your phone.

PROMPT CITY DELIVERY

SODA WATER FOUNTAIN SERVICE

216 Dundas Street *St. Joseph Hospital
680 Hamilton Road *616 Dundas Street
197 Wortley Road

GIFT CANDIES

Most Up to Date and Fancy Parceled

Fine picture developing a real specialty.

C. R. SUMNER & SONS

Limited

DIAMONDS

WATCHES

JEWELRY

We have three repair artists.

See if our store, stock and assistants don't appeal to you.

392 Richmond St Met. 5819

For Value and Fashion

Shop at

Smallman & Ingram Limited

"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED

New Fall Shoes keep arriving in the Modern Styles at Popular Prices

226 Dundas Street Met. 5235

DELICIOUS

Canada Bread

OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods

DELIVERED FRESH DAILY

E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

CUMMING

The Clothier

Special Sale

Made to Your Measure

Men's Suits $19.75

Medium Light and Dark

246 DUNDAS STREET

Also at Galt and Stratford

"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK

Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.

Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec

SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS

Try Our Thrifty Service

All flat work finished.

Shirts with This Service, 10c each

487 Richmond St. Met. 5100

ADAM PALMER, Branch Manager

Ontario Furniture Ltd.

Homefurnishers

For forty years this store has been recognized as the *Furniture House of Western Ontario*

228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1173

Our Noted Chapel

has proven satisfactory for over 40 years

Geo E Logan & Sons

371 DUNDAS STREET MET 1968

Jackson

Cleaner and Dyer

of Recognized Ability

LONDON and SARNIA

5 Telephones 6 Motor Deliveries

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

EVERYONE'S FRIEND

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

Also

Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.

QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy

Middlesex Motors Ltd.

Ford

50 employees. Modern equipment. 5 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

OTTAWA

USE

"Ottawa Dairy" LIMITED

MILK—from tested cattle, properly pasteurized.

BUTTER—choice and freshly churned.

ICE CREAM—of quality and flavor.

For Milk and Butter Phone Queen 1188

For Ice Cream Phone Queen 161

DEVLINS
The Great Forward Specialty Store of Eastern Canada
The Big Devlin Store

FURS

Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

McIntosh & Watts
The China Hall
245-247 Bank St. Near Lisgar.
Phone 40449 Queen

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.

Invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for

The Ottawa Evening Citizen

There is only one way of removing all soot and dirt, that is by having your furnace cleaned with our Electric Vacuum Machine.

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
QUEEN 6800 234 BANK STREET

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hy. 7298.
8:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALWAYS ASK FOR

CANADA BREAD

"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171

Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

3 Chapels in TORONTO

Dependable Funeral Service

McDougall & Brown
Limited
St. Clair and Pinewood MElrose 2423

Phone MElrose 1950 527 BLOOR ST. W.

PRINCE HARDWARE COMPANY LIMITED
Crockery, Paints, Oils and Glass. Plumbing, Tinsmithing, etc., Electric Wiring and Repairs. Estimates Furnished. Carpentering Done.
Emergency Calls—KEn. 4763 W. LOng. 2788

ANNABELLE HAIR DRESSING

Permanents and all beauty culture service. Prices reasonable.

2371 QUEEN ST. E. HO. 6450

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

MEN'S SHIRTS

are only nine cents each extra, fully finished by our latest methods, when sent in with a regular laundry bundle.

LAUNDERBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

EN-AR-CO—The VERY BEST

MILNES FUEL OIL

88 KING ST. E.—TORONTO

BELYEA BROS.
Limited

PLUMBERS, STEAMFITTERS, TINSMITHS, ELECTRICIANS

City-Wide Service

Service
Anytime, Anywhere

WEST TORONTO MUSIC COMPANY

RADIOS
Electrical Appliances
Radio Service
TERMS AND NO INTEREST
2989 Dundas Street W.
JU. 2434

G. S. BEER
1161 St. Clair Ave., W. KE. 7378

WE SPECIALIZE IN CUSTOM MADE FUR COATS

Bruce McKinnon
27 BLOOR STREET, WEST TORONTO
Featuring Wearable Coats

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE EAST
Good Food, Well Cooked, Nicely Served
(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)

MISS TOPLEY THOMAS
Teacher of
READING, PUBLIC SPEAKING
DRAMATIC ART
Class and Private Lessons
21 Prince Arthur Ave. Toronto

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Streets
Toronto

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"

Caulfield's
SELECTED GRADE MILK
is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users.
PHONE US TO CALL

RICHARD HONEYFORD
Barrister, Solicitor
Notary Public
631 Confederation Life Building
TORONTO, CAN.
12 RICHMOND STREET, EAST
Phone EI 3836

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

WEAR FUNERAL SERVICE
Limited
J. A. WEAR, Manager
NEW FUNERAL HOME
2114 Queen St., East, at Wineva Ave.
Phones HO. 8721 and 7805
Lady Attendant

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Use the Phone—We Deliver

WINDSOR

Exquisite

new creations for formal evening wear. Taffeta, Moire and Velvet in Black, Royal, Raspberry, Dubonnet and Fuchsia. The acknowledged style leaders.

THE C. H. SMITH CO., LTD.

Restaurant—Soda Fountain
Chocolates—Pastries

LYTTLE'S
Bakers and Confectioners
463 Ouellette Ave. Windsor
ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456

Warren the Cleaner Limited
Office and Plant
148 Crawford Ave. Windsor, Ont.

CANADA'S FINEST CLOTHES FOR DISCRIMINATING MEN

British Importations

Ed Laird
415 Ouellette Windsor, Ont.

ONTARIO

WINDSOR (Continued)

McCREERY'S Make It Easy to Save
USE YOUR CREDIT
DIAMONDS WATCHES JEWELRY
Optical Service

W. H. McCREERY
Ouellette Avenue at 218

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wilbank 3636 Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A Morgan Purchase Assures You of The Hall Mark of Quality

HENRY MORGAN & Co. Limited
MONTREAL

You'll Enjoy Shopping at

Simpson's

Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre

- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

Give Your **RUGS AND CARPETS** that "Full Shade Brighter Look"
CLEANING · DYEING · REPAIRS

Dechaux
FRontenac 3131

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP

Meats, Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables

Use the Phone—We Deliver

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
HOSIERY—69c and 75c

SHAVER'S LAUNDRY
8 LAUNDRY SERVICES
Send Your Fine Linens
WI. 4115

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY VALUE—SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Ave., Montreal
Phone: LAncaster 7438
Member, Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

THOS. V. BELL LTD.
Stationers — Printers
BOOK BINDERS
Custom Forms — Codes, etc.
249-255 Notre Dame W. HA. 9231

FUR COATS
Made to Measure and Ready Made
Guaranteed Quality, Inspection Invited
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
Lancaster 7029 1193 Phillips Square

Punde & Boehm Inc.
Announcing
UNDINE
AN ENTIRELY NEW PERMANENT WAVING PROCESS
1459 METCALFE STREET LA. 8136

MAITLAND
Confectioner
Home-made types of cakes a specialty.
Fitz 4651

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

MILLINERY
COATS DRESSES
LYLES LADIES WEAR
1866 SCARTH

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA (Continued)

You'll Enjoy Shopping at

Simpson's

THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED

FUR COATS
Made to Order
Remodeled and Repaired
GRILLS FURS LIMITED
1792 Hamilton Street

SASKATOON

OK ECONOMY STORES OK

QUALITY FOODS
at
ECONOMICAL PRICES

Hudson's Bay Company

You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

COAL and WOOD
THE BEST OBTAINABLE
Empire Lumber & Fuel Co. Ltd.
Phone 5458 715 Second Ave.

European Local Classified

(Continued)

POST VACANT

NEAR London, required immediately, good cook for girls' boarding school. Box M-2492, BCM/CSM, London.

SURREY—Matron required for Preparatory School for Boys. BM/BCHN, London, W.C.1.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

FULL SECRETARIAL and COMMERCIAL SERVICES. Shorthand, typewriting, duplicating; staff; dictation rooms; confidential work for churches, teachers and practitioners understandingly executed. Phone Metropolitan 3180. H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO., 20 Copthall Ave., London, E. C. 2.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, West Kensington, Barons Court stations, 3 minutes either—Comfortable sitting room with divan; gas fire, ring, 6d'n meter; electric light, phone, bathroom, all conveniences. 2 Gledstanes Rd., W. 14.

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LONDON, 28, Porchester Place, Marble Arch, W. 2—Furnished one-room service flatlets from 30/- inclusive breakfast, service. Phone Padd. 8734.

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LONDON (Continued)

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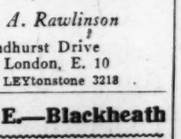

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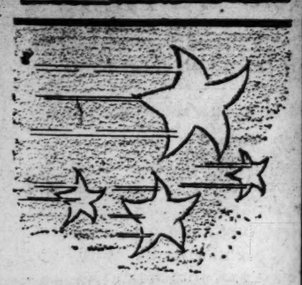
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Worth Knowing



STAR STREAMING

ALTHOUGH STARS APPEAR TO BE FIXED, THEY ARE MOVING THROUGH SPACE AT AN AVERAGE RATE OF 20 MILES A SECOND, IN WHAT SEEMS TO BE A STRAIGHT LINE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Fun With Synonyms

ANOTHER 10 words to be matched with their synonyms—or, rather, only nine, for word No. 1 has been checked for you. Try the others.

1	generous	ephemeral	
2	garish	lingering	
3	resolute	liberal	1
4	germane	affluent	
5	jocund	tawdry	
6	trifling	honorable	
7	dilatory	unflinching	
8	opulent	cognate	
9	ingenuous	puerile	
10	transitory	merry	

2. Letter Changing

IT IS evident that sunny California needs little in the way of heat. Coal to Heat, originally given in 4 moves, has been cut down by a Los Angeles reader to 3 moves: Coal, Coat, Hoat, Heat. Wood to Heat has been done in 5 moves, instead of 6: Wood, Word, Wort, Wert, Weat, Heat, and Wood to Coal has been done in 3 moves instead of 4: Wood, Wool, Cool, Coal. And, to top off all these short cuts, this same reader has this to say with regard to the change from RED to TAN, submitted in 4 moves by a Florida reader: "In sunny, salubrious, southern California we tan more quickly: Red, Ted, Ten, Tan—3 moves instead of 4! So much for the short cuts. Now, let's see what can be done with changing WORD to PAGE, as suggested by an Omaha, Neb., reader, who does it in 4 moves.

3. Numbers 1 to 20

SOME weeks ago, a puzzle was presented in this column, in which it was required to follow the asterisks on a certain diagram, placing the numbers 1 to 20 on each in such a manner that each line, horizontal, and perpendicular, would total 60, as would also the numbers at the 4 extremities. The answer showed one way of doing this, as follows:

13
2
6 4 10 7 16 17
20 15
11 3
18 1 8 5 19 9
14
12

A reader in Joplin, Mo., worked the problem in several ways—all of which were correct, before getting the answer that was printed. Curiosity started this reader figuring on how many ways it might be worked, with the result that 80 different answers have been submitted. It is now wondered if any reader can figure it in more than 80 different ways.

4. Present Tense

A READER in Champaign, Ill., wonders how many know what word represents the present tense of the verb of which "wrought" is the past tense. There's one for you to try on your friends—or on yourself.

5. Cryptograms

A CHICAGO reader shares today's cryptogram, which is a quotation by Woodrow Wilson. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another.

PM ZCIDYA-PJHEMT, PIDFY-RJYTMT, SUIXARC JZ ODSI UXYMZ; PO CRM ZHJWM DV J RMQXZURMIM ZRJUM ODSI TM-ZXAYZ.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Motoraids

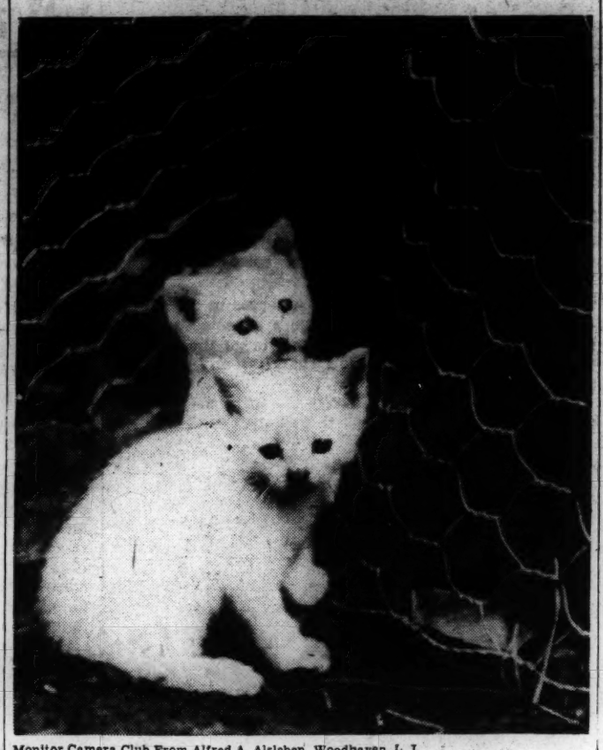
Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Winter Starting

ON EXTREMELY cold winter mornings, with the car standing all night in a cold garage, I have found that hard starting can be eliminated by burning an incandescent lamp (about 40 watts) under the hood, and carefully covering the radiator and hood with several layers of old, heavy blankets.

The cost of operating the lamp is insignificant. The blankets conserve the heat given out by the lamp sufficiently so that with outside temperatures below zero, the temperature under the hood is moderate enough to insure easy starting with no drain on the battery.—J. M. H., Kewanee, Ill.

Kittens Cornered



Monitor Camera Club From Alfred A. Aisleben, Woodhaven, L. I.

Barricade Meets With Disapproval

In Lighter Vein

"We Have With Us—"

Toasts were in order. The toastmaster arose to introduce a prominent elderly speaker, and said:

"Gentlemen, you have just been giving your attention to a turkey stuffed with sage. Now you will give your attention to a sage stuffed with turkey."

Fortunate

A gentleman and his dog, quietly sunning themselves in the park, fell into conversation with a dear old lady, who eventually asked the gentleman what breed his dog was.

"Spaniel," the gentleman said.

"My!" said the old lady. "Isn't it a good thing he isn't over there now?"—*New Yorker.*

Suggestion

"I don't think you'd better sing 'O Promise Me' at the wedding," said the best man.

"Why not?" asked the singer.

"Well," replied the heavy thinker, "the groom is a bill collector."

Recipe for Courtesy

Woman in crowded car, to friend: "I wish that good-looking man would give me his seat."

Five men immediately stood up!

Tit-Bits

Would-Be Comedian: "Well, you've seen my show—what sort of clothes do you think I should wear for a stage appearance?"

Agent: "Armor."

Dentistry

A mother gave her small son an ear of corn for lunch. When he noticed a yellow kernel among the white ones he exclaimed:

"Look, Mother, this ear of corn has a gold tooth!"

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Wrapping Christmas Gifts

WITH Christmas not too far away, this stunt will appeal to many a hostess. Last year we asked 10 friends to drop in on Christmas morning for a bite to eat. We had bought small gifts for each person, and the fun came with the unwrapping.

Mrs. Brown's package was plainly labeled "Mrs. Brown," yet when she took off the first wrapper, there was a label, "Mr. Lane." Mr. Lane took off his first wrapper and found the name "Mrs. Stewart."

At first, they thought a mistake had been made, but soon there was hilarious laughter and much passing to and fro. The method used was to wrap each gift 10 times, using the 10 names of the guests. It helps to use different paper for each wrapping, or different cards, or having rhymes or pictures on each label—just to keep up the fun and the spirit of suspense.—Erna B. C., Hankow, China.

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: How is it with the player of a musical saw? Does he come in the jurisdiction of the carpenters' local or does he draw the musicians' scale?

Newark (Ohio) Advocate: Jupiter, we learn, has not one moon, but 10. We are trying to visualize a choir of Kate Smiths helping the same over the mountains.

San Francisco Chronicle: With 300,000 Americans now living on the road in trailers, it looks very much as if the brush salesman would have to buy a motorcycle.

Dallas Times-Herald: The word "politician" has acquired a sinister connotation because it is so often used by politicians to describe their opponents.

Grand Island Independent: The report that women's shoes will be more pointed this year has been received with some concern in male bridge circles.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

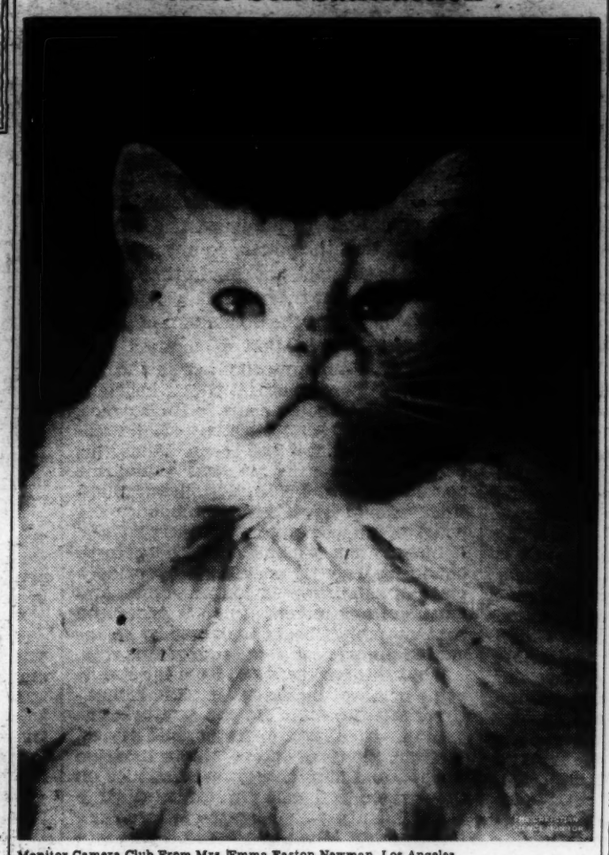
Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page

1. As goes Maine so goes what—in 1936?
2. What were Roosevelt's and Farley's predictions, as of Nov. 1, regarding the electoral vote?
3. Did Landon receive a greater popular vote than did Hoover in 1932?
4. How many Democrats and how many Republicans will have seats in the next Senate? In the House?
5. What figure did the third party ticket cut in the election?
6. How has the New York Stock Exchange reacted to the election?
7. What are Mr. Roosevelt's plans for the immediate future?
8. Was Senator Borah re-elected in Idaho?
9. From what unexpected source has an appeal come for a new NRA?
10. How much of an increase in the national income next year is predicted by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics?
11. What are the retirement provisions of the New Deal's Old-Age Security Act, which goes into effect on Nov. 16?
12. How many workers are to be effected by the Old-Age Security program?
13. Which two important nations have just added their signatures to the pact to "humanize" submarine warfare?
14. In what way have leading nations agreed to "humanize" submarine warfare?
15. Up to Nov. 1, how many days had the Spanish Revolution been in progress?
16. How many Italian soldier-workmen are being mobilized to defend and develop Ethiopia?
17. What are the notable features of the drastic and sweeping new penal code drafted by Germany?
18. What imposing new edifice, 16 years under construction, was ceremonially opened on Nov. 5 in Tokyo?
19. How much has France added to its budget in order to build forts along the Belgian and Swiss frontiers?
20. When the new United States Ambassador to Italy presented his credentials to the King on Nov. 4, did he refer to him as "Emperor of Ethiopia"?

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Feline Self-Satisfaction



Monitor Camera Club From Mrs. Emma Easton Newman, Los Angeles

A Dowager in the Cat Kingdom

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Bylaws Retroactive?

Question: Bylaws recently adopted contain a provision that "no member shall be eligible to hold office . . . until he has been a member one year." Would such a requirement be retroactive and could it be made to include those who had been members prior to the action adopting the above bylaw?

Answer: A bylaw, as soon as it takes effect, brings under its provisions all who are members, no matter how long, unless definite exception is made. Thus, the above bylaw would affect equally, with all others, those who may have been members of the organization from the very beginning, although obviously they would qualify if the organization is more than one year old. This, however, does not make the bylaw retroactive.

In the strict meaning of the word, it is impossible to make a bylaw retroactive. A salary increase might be retroactive, for instance, in which case the amount of the increase would be paid from the time fixed, were it dated back several years. A rule cannot be said to be retroactive in the sense that it would govern past action; but it does govern future action from the time it takes effect. In this case, it obviously cannot affect one elected to office in past years unless the one now in office does not qualify, in which case it would legislate him out of office from the time the bylaw takes effect. It could not affect his service up to that time.

Bible Arithmetic No. 1

(Answer)

Solution: 39 plus 5 (Moses) is 44: divided by 4 (Ruth) is 11; minus 5 (Aaron) is 6; multiplied by 5 is 30.

Odds and Ends

Taximeter

The first taximeter was conceived in 1888, when Adolph Schneider, of Berlin, took an ordinary clock and substituted prices for the numerals. The customer was charged according to time.

Largest in United States

An eagle's nest discovered in Vermilion, Ohio, measured eight feet in diameter and 12 feet in height, and weighed about two tons.

Unusual Flower

A Chilean berry flower, Mutilla Blanca, successfully exists and blossoms in warm lava.

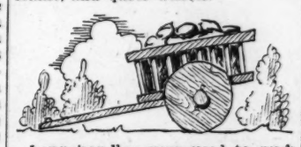
Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Garden Carreta

A MAN who had a lovely garden made an interesting wooden wagon, a "garden carreta." It was so admired by his friends that he suggested to a young man, out of work, to make up some for sale. He used driftwood for the sides, frame, and queer wheels.



Long handles were used to push it in place, and the wagon box was piled with lacquered gourds and unusual shaped cacti and even pumpkins. The charm lay in its old-fashionedness and in the bright note made by the colored load in the wagon bed. Incidentally, the young man has proved the idea remunerative.—M. S., Boone, Iowa

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Reward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dundee, Scot.

WHEN he cared for an injured homing pigeon, which he found lying helpless on the ground, Archibald Fairly little dreamed of the surprise that was in store for him.

Recently the postman came to the door with a crate labeled "Live birds, Urgent"; and the boy got the thrill of a lifetime, for the tag also bore an inscription, "From the King."

The bird, which the 19-year-old lad had restored, belonged to the King. As a reward His Majesty sent him two birds of the same strain.

Bible Arithmetic

No. 1

To the number of books in the Old Testament.... —

Add the number of letters in the name of the man who led the Israelites out of Egypt ..... —

Divide by the number of letters in the name of the book after Judges ..... —

Subtract the number of letters in the name of Moses' brother ..... —

Multiply by the number where we find the Beatitudes of the chapter in Matthew ..... —

What Is the Answer?

(Solution Appears on This Page)

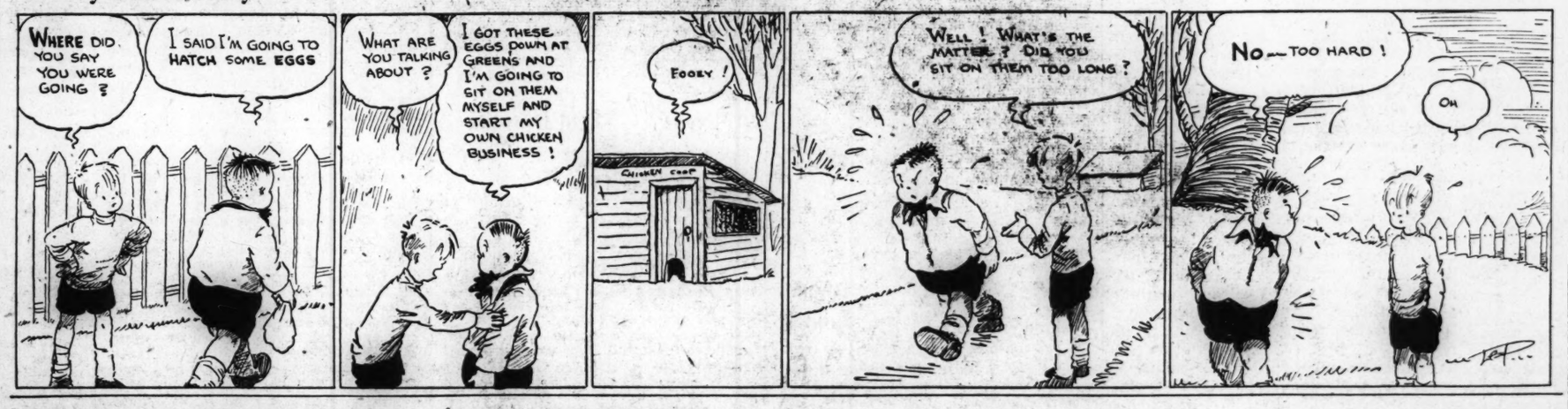
Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. Vermont—Maine and Vermont being the only two states to go Republican in the presidential election.
2. Roosevelt saw 360 for himself and 171 for Landon; Farley qualified as America's number one political prophet by estimating it exactly—523 to 8.
3. Yes; latest but incomplete returns show that Landon received 15,962,703; and Hoover in 1932 received 15,761,841.
4. In the Senate there will be 75 Democrats and 17 Republicans—a gain of six for the Democrats; in the House there will be 334 Democrats and 89 Republicans—a gain of 26, including vacancies, for the Democrats.
5. Lemke and O'Brien, Union party candidates, polled only some 650,000 votes.
6. Selected stocks have advanced to new recovery highs.
7. A Caribbean fishing trip which may take him on to the Pan-American Peace Conference in Buenos Aires.
8. Yes, despite the Democratic landslide.
9. Jacob Maged, Jersey City tailor who went to jail for undercutting NRA prices, in wiring congratulations to Mr. Roosevelt, said, "I trust that a new NRA will once again become the law for the protection of the little man."
10. A 10 per cent rise is forecast, which would lift the national income to approximately $66,000,000,000.
11. Workers will be able to retire at 65 with a monthly income for life, based on previous wage records.
12. 26,000,000.
13. Italy and France have now joined the United States, Britain, and Japan in restricting submarine warfare.
14. A submarine, for example, must put crew, passengers, and papers of any enemy merchantman in a place of safety before sinking the ship. Open boats of the ship are not considered a place of safety unless near shore or near a rescue ship.
15. 106.
16. 150,000.
17. Prison sentences are imposed for cornering markets, making insulting remarks about Hitler, or publicly inciting limitation of offspring; monetary fines based on incomes are to be levied for causing strikes, indulging in malicious gossip, and disclosing industrial secrets abroad.
18. The Japanese Diet Building. It cost $10,000,000 and was opened by the Emperor after several days of "purification rites."
19. $23,250,000.
20. No; Ambassador Philips addressed the Italian ruler only as King of Italy.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Start and Finish of a Chicken Business*

By LE PELLEY


WHERE DID YOU SAY YOU WERE GOING ?
I SAID I'M GOING TO HATCH SOME EGGS
WHAT ARE YOU TALKING ABOUT ?
I GOT THESE EGGS DOWN AT GREENS AND I'M GOING TO SIT ON THEM MYSELF AND START MY OWN CHICKEN BUSINESS !
FOOEY !
CHICKEN COOP
WELL ! WHAT'S THE MATTER ? DID YOU SIT ON THEM TOO LONG ?
NO—TOO HARD !
OH

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Enough to Puzzle Any Pup*

By CARMACK

I still think humans are pretty hard to understand sometimes—
They object in a hurry when we dogs collect on their lawn and do a little barking—
HONK HONK H-O-N-K! HONK HONK HONK
But nobody seems to do anything when a lot of humans get together and make ten times as much noise as we do with their auto horns—

Quotation For Today

THE heaviest ear of corn is the one which lowliest hangs its head.

—GAELIC PROVERB

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Oriental Timetables

ONE cardinal mistake to which the Western observer is prone in studying the course of Oriental affairs is that of speeding up the timetable of things to come. The East is never in a hurry and has a rooted disinclination to what the Westerner would regard as direct and clearcut methods.

No deadlock in Sino-Japanese relations is utterly unbreakable. No crisis, however grave, is likely to be certified by experienced observers as certain to produce an explosion of hostilities until the guns actually begin to go off. Compromises can be pulled, magician-fashion, out of the most unpromising-looking hats.

The slowness of the Oriental timetable is best illustrated by the customary technique of a Sino-Japanese diplomatic crisis or of a Chinese "civil war." The initiative in the former type of dispute is invariably taken by Japan, as the stronger side. It is intimated openly in the Japanese press, more guardedly in inspired official statements, that this time China has done something quite unpardonable and that very serious consequences will follow unless there is swift and unconditional compliance with Japan's demands. There are suggestive movements of Japanese military and naval units to emphasize the urgency of the situation.

But "swift" and "unconditional" are not words in the Chinese diplomatic dictionary, as foreigners of various nationalities who have carried on negotiations with representatives of that ancient realm can testify. The first resort of the Chinese is evasion, efforts to let the original incident lose itself in a process of protracted talk.

At the same time, as a countermove to the Japanese military and naval maneuvers, there are rumors that China has reached the limit of its endurance, that Chinese troops are concentrating along the Lunghai Railway, or in some other spot. There is a further effort to play on Japanese suspicion and fear by insinuating that America, or Great Britain, or the Soviet Union will come to China's help.

After these preliminary moves and counter-moves are duly performed there is a scurry to locate Chiang Kai-shek, who is usually absent from Nanking when serious crises arise, and to persuade him to return to the capital. By the time this is accomplished the original crisis has lost a good deal of its sharpness. While Japan, as a result of its pressure, usually squeezes out some concessions, the final result is likely to be much less spectacular than the conventional preliminaries of long-range verbal bombardment would suggest.

This technique, in a still higher form, may be observed in China's periodic threats of civil war. Last summer, for instance, there were days, even weeks, when the Chinese and foreign-language Far Eastern press was filled with the most detailed reports of huge mobilizations and preparations for the most serious kind of warfare between the Nanking Government and the southwestern provinces. Warlike manifestoes flew back and forth; and the southwestern leaders, in a supreme burst of bravado, proposed to take on Japan itself in combat, mopping up Nanking casually on the way to the field of battle. But when the struggle of paper and printers' ink was over, it was found that the issue had been settled, more or less favorably to Nanking, without costing as many casualties as an American Fourth of July celebration.

Some day there may be a clash between Japan and China. Some day there may be a serious Chinese civil conflict. In the main, however, it is advisable not to judge Oriental disputes by European measuring rods.

Wind in the Straws

OUT of the wreckage of straw ballots wrought by the election, Americans have been constructing many a joke. Quips such as "As goes Maine, so goes the Digest," and "Donkeys eat straw, but elephants find it indigestible," seem to have unashamed authors in every newspaper office.

But behind the fun and the usual pleasure non-prophets find in the confounding of would-be soothsayers, lies a certain public satisfaction in the fact that elections have again become more important than forecasts of elections. In fairness it should be recognized that some of the polls were more accurate than others, and doubtless straw ballots will persist. But if so it will be frankly as purveyors of materials out of which guessers may fashion their guesses. Any claims that the pointing of straws served a useful purpose by enabling business men to plan ahead can hardly have survived the "big wind" of last week.

Polls recognized frankly as titillators of curiosity, as food for amateur forecasters may be harmless enough. But if forecasts were to become accurate they might injure free elections by encouraging the thoughtless to indulge a too-common taste for band-wagon climbing. From that viewpoint last week's casualties among the straw ballots may be considered a public gain.

NOW THAT A typewriter has been invented which prints musical notes, dissatisfied listeners may attribute dissonant sounds to typographical mistakes.

Can There Be a Law of War?

THE most significant thing about the belated affixing of French and Italian signatures to the international agreement "humanizing" submarine warfare is that it exemplifies an increasing *desire* among nations to minimize the evils of war. Not that the powers do not *intend* to adhere to the pact, but that in time of war they could not if they would—because war inevitably means the breakdown of law.

Popular appreciation of motives that inspire this humanitarian act should not obscure a more practical if less heartening view. We should come to the surface, as it were, and scan the many-sided questions which crowd the scene. What this pact for restricting wartime submarine operations means is that "sunk without a trace" would never again pronounce the doom of noncombatant travelers at sea. It means that a submarine is henceforth bound by international law to provide a place of safety for passengers, crews and papers of any merchantman it seizes and that the ship's boats shall not be so regarded unless near shore or a rescue ship.

What this pact provides from the standpoint of naval tactics is that the submarine shall surrender its one strategic advantage—stealth of operation and attack. Without this advantage the submarine would stand less than an even chance on the surface in fighting an ordinary cargo vessel mounting a moderate-calibered gun fore and aft. Much less would it risk molesting a merchant ship steaming in convoy. A nation would have to fall back upon its surface fleet to halt the enemy's trade or break his naval blockade to insure the flow of war materials. Nations lacking an adequate surface fleet would no longer be able to offset this disadvantage with the threat of a powerful undersea force. It would practically necessitate confining submarine attack to naval vessels.

The purpose of a navy is to wage a successful war at sea. Is it logical to restrict technical progress in this direction? Or is it reasonable to suppose in view of what happened in the last war that nations will or can adhere to such legal limitations in time of war? Germany justified its policy of unrestricted warfare on the grounds that it was no more inhumane than Britain's naval blockade which was starving Germany into submission.

History shows the futility of trying to reconcile war to law. "Humanized" warfare is a solecism.

War and law are opposite choices. The one hopeful note in the Franco-Italo assent to the terms of the antisubmarine pact is its manifestation of a growing desire to curb the inhumanities of mechanized war. It shows that nations still feel they must cling to law to save them from their own destructive devices.

To Preserve Britain's Beauty

THIRTY years ago, when the National Trust was in its infancy, few would have dared to think that it would ever succeed in preserving more than a few cases in Britain from the ravages of the new ugliness. But today it is the owner and guardian of beautiful places in every county in the kingdom; it is indefatigable in its efforts to save natural features and buildings from desecration; it is the acknowledged and trusted custodian of properties which under its care are to be preserved for the use and enjoyment of the public for ever.

Its members are constantly devising new means of forwarding their main purpose, which is to preserve as much as possible of the ancient graciousness of the landscape and architecture of Britain for the enjoyment of Britons now and in the future. This purpose has generally been effected by securing for the trust full ownership of the properties under its control. But it is now seen that there are other ways of forwarding its end at less cost and perhaps on a very big scale. Two plans are under consideration for which the trust proposes to ask parliamentary sanction.

One of these would empower the trust to enter into covenants with landlords under which the latter would agree to certain restrictions on the use of their land with a view to preventing unsightly or undesirable building in the proximity of beautiful scenes or historic monuments. By this means in many cases all that is necessary to preserve the amenities can be achieved without the expense of actual purchase and ownership. Often it will prove to be to the advantage of public-spirited owners to enter into restrictive covenants under the auspices of the National Trust.

Another proposal in the same bill which the trust is preparing to submit to Parliament will particularly interest landlords who are too poor to keep up their own estates or who fear that the burden of estate duties will prevent their descendants from maintaining or living in their houses. Several owners of historic houses have already promised to hand them over to the trust, in some cases with endowments for their keep, on condition that the houses will be let to themselves and their heirs after them to live in.

Never was there a time when the threat to the traditional charms of Britain was more serious; but never was there a time when the need to defend them was so deeply felt.

Concerning the Journal of John Nicol, Sailor of the King

Book News of the Day

HIS SERVICE in King's Ships in War & Peace, His TRAVELS & EXPLORATIONS by Sea to remote & unknown Countries in Merchant Vessels, Whalers, and other Sundry Craft; *together with* copious NOTES & COMMENTS on Ships, the Officers and Shipmates with whom he served, the Customs & Traditions of the Sea and of the Inhabitants of Distant Lands both Savage and Civilized, their Religions, Culture, & Industries, *etc., etc., etc.* . . . As Related by HIMSELF. . . . & Embellished with numerous original Designs.

This quaint subtitle pretty well summarizes the contents of THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF JOHN NICOL, MARINER (New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $4). Nicol, the ship's cooper, roamed the seas in the stormiest passage in English history. England was intermittently at war with her neighbors across the Channel. This is a personal narrative, a common seaman's record of the times. Yet much of real historical value is to be gained by reading between the lines.

Nicol left Edinburgh for London to serve as apprentice in the cooper's trade. The cooper was an important fellow at sea in those days. Nicol's first "birth" was aboard the Proteus, twenty guns, bound for America with ordnance and troops to man the British floating batteries on Lake Champlain in the American Revolution.

From Proteus he transferred to Admiral Montague's squadron as cooper in the frigate Surprise, twenty-eight guns. Some exciting encounters with privateers followed. One with the famous Boston privateer Jason was especially hot. The action was nip and tuck until:

> I heard the Irishmen call from one of the guns, "Halloo, Bungs [ship's name for a cooper], where are you?" I looked to their gun, and saw the two horns of my study [anvil] across its mouth; the next moment it was through the Jason's side.

Patriotism in those days sometimes was only purse deep. It is not so surprising to read that among the prisoners taken out of the prize were thirty-one cavalry from General Burgoyne's army, serving as marines in the Jason. It was the color of the money and not the flag that frequently lured enlistments.

An amusing yarn of those privateering days concerns the presence in Montague's fleet of an armed transport named the Ark. We suspect the Admiralty at Whitehall was influenced by a quirk of Pepysian humor to appoint one Captain Noah to command the Ark. The Surprise struck it rich, for when the ship paid off at Portsmouth her commander went ashore with the longboat full of captured flags. And what did the captain propose to do with them? Hoist every one of them to a tree in his father's garden!

Nicol was an intelligent observer and his journal of a trading voyage in the King George contains a fascinating account of his contact with the South Sea people. He was much attached to the Sandwich Island habitants and they to him. Everything the white traders possessed seemed to impress the natives. Even the ship's anchors, which they called "Noue Maccou." *Noue* meaning large, and *maccou*, fishhook.

War clouds in the Channel once more put an end to trading and exploring. England and the oceanic powers of Europe were jockeying for the weather gauge in a struggle for mastery of the seas. Press gangs stalked the streets of England's sailor towns. One day they boarded the merchantman Nottingham, home from Australia, and one John Nicol, mariner, woke up before the mast of His Majesty's ship Venerable, flagship of Admiral Duncan's squadron.

The old seaman's reminiscences of ensuing days are packed with drama and grim suspense. He was with Sir John Jervis aboard the Goliah, seventy-four, in the blockade of Toulon. His written impressions of the battle off Cape St. Vincent are a real contribution to history. Admirals discourse on the intricacies of naval strategy. But a seaman's record may be useful for other reasons. This is a stirring document of the common man's emotion under great human stress. The most significant thing is the esprit and the thinking expressed in this stage of his reminiscences. Take for example the moment when the fleet falls in with the foe.

> We were so fortunate as come in sight of them by break of day, on the 14th of February, off Cape St. Vincent. They consisted of twenty-five sail, mostly three-deckers. We were only eighteen; but we were English. . . . We rejoiced in a general action; not that we loved fighting; but we all wished to be free to return to our homes, and follow our own pursuits. We knew there was no other way of obtaining this than by defeating the enemy. "The hotter the war the sooner the peace," was a saying with us.

How much of what was in the hearts and thoughts of those waiting seaman huddled on the gun deck could the lords and masters on the quarterdecks sense in that tense moment before Cape St. Vincent? *But we were English!*

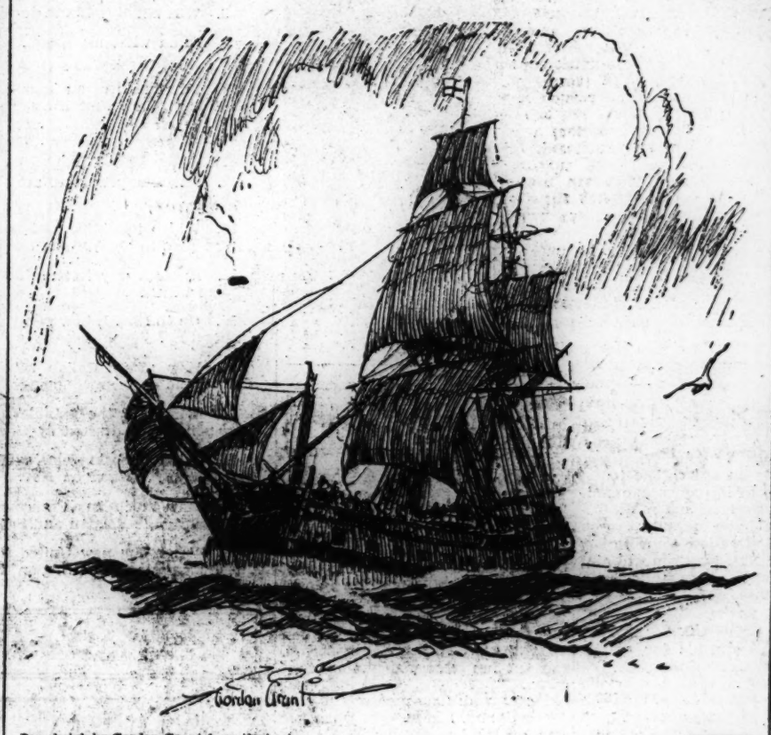
Evidently this quality of steadfastness was admired wherever it struck sparks. The British admired courage, even among the foe. No doubt that is what caused Nicol to recall a verbal brush between the captain of the Goliah and an American "cousin" shortly after:

> We came to an anchor in the Straits of Messina. There was an American man-of-war at anchor; Captain Foley ordered him to unmoor, that the Goliah might get her station, as it was a good one, near the shore; but Jonathan would not budge, but made an answer, "I will let you know I belong to the United States of America, and will not give way to any nation under the sun, but in a good cause." So we came to anchor where we could.

Alexander Laing observes in his afterword that John Nicol's autobiography is to the best of his knowledge the earliest book of its kind that has any claim to permanence as literature, and that it is also the first even creditable work that gives the whole sequence of a humble life spent principally at sea. Probably that is so. Dana and Melville wrote of the fo'c'sle but from a far different background and with a different perspective.

The most striking effect of Nicol's narrative is in its straighforward simplicity. His style is vivid. The childlike qualities in thought and expression give tremendous impact to the work. Mr. Laing deserves much credit for having dusted off a book that has remained obscured for more than a century. He has turned up a classic. Gordon Grant has caught the feeling of old seafaring ways in his pen sketches which comprise the book's "numerous original Designs." A word of praise is forthcoming, too, for the excellent typography and composition of the old mariner's journal. The book is fittingly bound in heavy sailcloth. Dolphins frolic over margins within, and a gold sextant impressed upon the cover adds nautical distinction.

H. T.



Pen sketch by Gordon Grant from the book

We Arrived Off St. John's in a Shattered State

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Cost of Drinking

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to express my sense of the immeasurable value of the editorial "Comeback and Setback," showing up the liberality of our citizens when it comes to a selfish habit, such as drinking. To a nation somewhat acquainted with business requirements, such a record of waste ($8,000,000,000 spent on liquor since prohibition ended) is salutary. One gets a shock when the aggregate is reckoned, and yet the total is far beyond the reckoning. Consider the money spent in advertising, the innumerable books published about drinking methods, and the ritual of wine selection, the advertising of utensils, costly glasses and accessories that appeal to vanity.

Sensible people are counting the cost of the mental inertia and clumsiness of the drinking driver, and the present carefree generation is, I hope, being educated by facts in the presentation of which the Monitor can serve and save them.

W. P. McK.

Cambridge, Mass.

Campaigning Under Banyan Trees

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish I could give you a picture of some of the political rallies we have been having. They are as good as a show. District parks and playgrounds are lighted, platforms built and folding chairs brought in. Hawaiians are great politicians, proud to hold office, liking authoritative positions. There are Oriental and Portuguese and Haole candidates, too, but the natives predominate.

They cannot run a campaign without music, so at every gathering there is a Hawaiian troupe—stringed instruments, singers, both men and women, the latter in delicately colored silk and satin "holokus" (the native "formal," originally evolved from the mother-hubbard.) Often there are one or more hula dancers with the troupe. All wear beautiful flower leis. Interspersed among the musical numbers are a few short speeches, which, with the microphone and amplifiers, reach the whole neighborhood. Some of the speeches are in Hawaiian. The approved headgear for a political candidate seems to be a large panama hat with a feather lei on it, sometimes flowers, too, and they are decked with leis by their fond supporters.

The audience is attentive and enthusiastic, sitting through showers of rain without a complaint. Children run around the park, usually in their nightclothes, sometimes kimonos or sweaters over their pajamas. A Very Pretentious rally has some exhibition athletic numbers, besides dancing and songs, then huge jars of fruit juice to serve several hundred afterward. Thomas Square, just a few blocks down the hill from us, is a popular place for meetings. Flower borders, shade trees and lawns make it a lovely park. There is a huge fountain in the center inclosed in four enormous spreading banyan trees.

Honolulu, T. H. DOROTHEA L. TAYLOR

Mirror of World Opinion

Guidance

He who, from zone to zone,
Guides through the boundless sky thy certain flight,
In the long way that I must tread alone,
Will lead my steps aright

THE season for the return of the waterfowl to warmer climate is now at hand. Soon the noisy geese will jointly move their impressive phalanx southward. They fly, as the poet said, their "certain flight," because they are so true to themselves and to the guiding instincts with which their creator has endowed them.

The course of the human being is often not as certain as that of the waterfowl. The waterfowl is governed by unintelligent instinct; the human being, by intelligent reason. Yet the same creator, who gave to the waterfowl that unerring sense of direction, has not left his favored creatures without a compass. Our compass is a composite of a threefold inheritance. It consists of all that is best in our inherited culture, of all that we have established as scientific principles and of what we have learned in our churches.

Our schools supply our growing youth with a rich fund of facts and principles that guides his course. If he embraces willingly and devotedly the great tradition and the culture of the race, if he studies scientific principles with a critical and an analytical mind, and if he remains loyal to the teachings of Christianity, his course will take on definite direction. He will be predisposed to seek only that which is good and of enduring value and he will reject what is unworthy and trivial. His footsteps will lead him to desirable goals.

Just as the obedience to inevitable instinct of the wild goose leads him to a warmer home, so does the obedience of youth to truth and wisdom lead him to a future that is rich in reward.—*Algoma* (Wis.) *Record-Herald.*

Government in Industry

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I beg to call your attention to a misstatement in the editorial "Preserving Free Government: the Basic Issue." The Supreme Court did not unanimously throw out the NRA, nor has there been a unanimous decision by that body on other measures of the New Deal. Nobody, including President Roosevelt, desires to change our Constitution in any but an orderly manner, all right-minded men and women realize that some of the injustices of our economic system must be corrected.

The NRA, which was welcomed by people of all parties, was the greatest step that has been taken toward the elimination of the evils which brought about the financial crash and the depression. Here is just one little instance: A factory operating in this city by a man who has always been notoriously unfair was obliged under the NRA to pay a minimum (living) wage of $14 a week and to improve the conditions of the workers. Almost at the minute that the NRA was abolished that wage was cut to $6 and $7 a week, and at this time young men are working there at 12 cents per hour, although the business has increased. Is there not, then, some reason for government supervision of industry?

J. A. SOUTHLAND

Jamaica Plain, Mass.

[Editor's Note.—Though Justices Cardozo and Stone presented a separate opinion, they concurred with the remaining seven Justices in the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court against the NRA.]

Protection of Labor

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Monitor editorial entitled, "Some Specific Issues" is, on the whole, mighty fine, but without seeming to criticize, may I speak about the attitude that would produce a statement such as this—"and a reasonable protection of labor should be required in all business." The very thought that goes along with the phrase "to protect" implies weakness, and until labor is at least just as strong as capital in all disputes and government, we cannot consider that we have arrived at anywhere near an ideal government—not as ideal as that of England, for instance, where labor has its party, which is occasionally successful and has its seat in the law-making body of the land.

Chicago, Ill. G. E. BOYNTON

The Wide Horizon

Seven Days—Several Eons

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Richard L. Strout

HOW far back the election seems! Pick up a paper of a week ago and note the amazing alteration in national mood. Only a week ago the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, leader of the fiat money group, was thundering his pronunciamentos—now he has retired for good, he says; Mr. Hearst was picturing Mr. Roosevelt as a radical and a red, yet now it almost seems that he was secretly for Mr. Roosevelt all the time, judging by his post-election statement. A week ago the President was talking about "match" and "master" and welcoming hate. A week ago it was commonly declared that the relief vote would re-elect the President by a bare margin, if at all, the papers were filled with hair-raising charges and counter-charges about the Social Security law . . . how long ago it seems!

The strongest opponent of Mr. Roosevelt must feel a certain relief. Apprehension over the financial consequences are mitigated, too, by the stock market upsurge, by the new highs of federal bonds which bespeak no fear of inflation; by the remarkable release of dividends and pay increases. Higher wages and fatter dividends are one way of "evading" the new profits tax. On top of it all, the Chamber of Commerce issues an encouraging statement stressing the steady, even and widespread nature of recovery.

* * *

This, then, is Mr. Roosevelt's second "political honeymoon." What does the future hold? Presidents, in their first terms, are apt to look to their own re-election; in the second to their place in history. It would not be strange if Mr. Roosevelt played a more prominent part in world affairs in the next four years. Already he contemplates a quick trip to Buenos Aires, perhaps in part to further ease campaign tensions by appearing again as representative of the whole nation instead of merely a faction.

In the broader perspective Mr. Roosevelt is already a world figure. He leads a vast country and has vast prestige which has just been put to the supreme test of the free ballot, something no European dictator would care to face. Few men have such potential influence on international affairs; no American President since Wilson has had such prestige abroad. In the field of currency stabilization, tariffs and peace, he may yet take important action, and those who know him hint that he would not hesitate to use his personal influence for conciliation if a real European conflagration threatened.

Mr. Roosevelt has enjoyed a good foreign press. European commentators, discussing the election, have each found in the President some flattering reflection of their own government's image. Serious British weeklies seem to take it rather blithely for granted now that there will be constitutional changes. Of course the British have had for a generation social legislation similar to that introduced in the United States, and it has existed in Germany and Scandinavian countries for perhaps twice as long. Strict government regulation of business, in one form or another, is now general in Europe, where it is felt that a just obeisance to central authority, for agreed-upon social objectives, is the strongest safeguard of capitalism.

* * *

The trouble in America, most people will agree, is less with Mr. Roosevelt's social objectives, than with the means of obtaining them. Washington expects no revival of the old NRA. But Mr. Roosevelt, if his words mean anything, will certainly continue to seek to end child labor and sweatshops; to raise wages, shorten hours, stabilize industry and agriculture, eliminate cutthroat competition, improve the lot of farm tenants.

It is difficult to see how, if the Supreme Court or its controlling majority hold to their pre-election views, Mr. Roosevelt can accomplish these objectives without a constitutional amendment. The Constitution provides for its own amendment, under rigorous safeguards; it is reassuring to recall that 13 states have a veto power over any proposal. There is a saying that the Supreme Court follows "th' iliction returns"; conceivably this may be true of the present court. But it would be franker for those who desire a change to place it squarely before the people for specific action.

So much, then, for the second "honeymoon." It is likely to be shorter than the first. There are ominous shadows in the path. Though Washington believes the budget may soon be balanced, there remain 10,000,000 unemployed; strikes always grow formidable in rising prosperity; there is danger of a "Roosevelt Boom"; there is an obvious menace in the absence of legislative opposition. Where there is no organized opposition, incidentally, there is likely to be bloc-opposition; and second-term presidents have notoriously had trouble with Congress.

But for the moment these matters are in the future: it is a honeymoon. Even those who take no joy in it are freed from last week's papers; papers full of political passion, published seven days—and several eons—ago.